THE BRITISH ON COORG
TILL 1799 A.D.

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15th Aug. 1974.

Coorg Records

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The Britishers on Coorg till 1799 A.D.

1783-84. James Sibbald — the British resident in Srirangapatna wrote his report for the first time on Coorg.

1790-91 Robert Taylor of Tellicherry was the first European officer to visit Coorg — camped at Nalknad, and then wrote his report.

1791-94 Capt. Macrae was the first resident in Coorg, who moved about Nalknad & Virarajpet & sent his official reports on Coorg.

1794-97. J. Farmer, the member of the Tellicherry trade mission and J. Emmatt — the Engineer — surveyor in Coorg too, wrote several reports.

1795-97 Capt. John Macleod, along with Capt. Murray — the resident in Coorg, wrote their elaborate reports on Coorg. (Copy - annexed)

1798-99. Capt. Dennis Mahonny — the third British Resident in Coorg, was the first man to give a historical account of Coorg's past. (Copy - attached).

After the last Mysore War in May 1799, several Englishmen visited Coorg, and they included Col. Arthur Wellesley — later the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Francis Buchanan — the great scholar, explorer, and Indologist. But the reports sent to the East India Company by the above-named gentlemen from 1783 to 1798 — for fifteen years, beginning from James Sibbold — and ending in Capt. D. Mahoney, afforded an enormous amount of information about Coorg to scholars, historians and administrators of the British Government of the last decade of the Eighteenth Century.

In this file a few of those letters are being transcripted for the benefit of the students of the Coorg history.

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15th Aug. 1972.

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Capt. John Macleod's Report

to

The East India Company Government, Calcutta.

dated the 8th December 1795, - on

THE

AFFAIRS OF COORG.

Transcripted
&
Typed
by

Dr. I.M.Muthanna,
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1966.

(This report covers about the transactions and correspondence that passed on between the Raja of Coorg, Viraraja the Elder, Tipu Sultan and the officials of the East India Company in Malabar & Coorg. The prominent among them were Capt. Murray, the resident in Coorg, Mr. Farmer, Supervisor of the Malabar Commission in Calicut, Lieut. Emmatt, the Surveyor of the Engineers' Corps, Gen. Richard Abercromby and J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay. Much of the arguments were based on disputes regarding the districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasime and concerning other allied subjects.

I. M. Muthanna 31/1/1966

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the 8th December I795,

Capt. J. Macleod's Report to the East India Company.,

NOTES: Respecting the Affairs of Karnul, Coorga (Coorg) Corringatta and Tanjore- taken from the Enclosures:

The Coorga (Coorg or Kodagu) country fell under the domination of Hyder Ali in ------- when he invaded Malayalam (from about I773). The districts of Amara and Sulya and Yelusavirasime, the ancient appendages of Coorgs were alienated, and Coorga itself was parceled out in Jaghirs. The period when this partition took place is not exactly stated.

The authority of the Mysore Government was at different times disputed by the Coorgs chiefs.

CAPTIVITY & ESCAPE:- In-------the Raja Haleri Virarajepndra Wodeyar and his brother, both infants, were conveyed to the fort of Peryapatna, where they were held in captivity till-------when they both escaped. The period of their escape is variously stated.

WAR OF I780 etc:- During the wars of I780-84, the Coorga people made common cause with the Company against the Mysorean. Ooda or Otia Naig (or Utaya Naik) appeared as their civil and military chief. This man anxiously looked to the British for protection but was necessarily abandoned by them when in consequence of the treaty of Peace concluded between Great Britain and France orders were received in India for opening a negotiation with Tipu Sultan on liberal terms.

In February I784, while the negotiations were carrying on at Mangalore, Utia Naig made earnest application to the Commissioner-in-Chief for the British Army on the Malabar coast for assistance informing him at the same time that the country below the Ghats to the northward of Mangalore, were all in Tipu's hands, and that the Sultan was preparing to reduce Coorga for which purpose he had assembled I2,000 horses, 30,000 foot and 40 pieces of artillery etc at Astarree (?) (Astagram)- situated about ten miles north of Coorga camp and country- through which it would be necessary for him to fight his way if he intended to attack Tellicherry.

It might be supposed that Oota Naig (Utaya Naik) was either related or strongly attached to the interests of the Raja of Coorgs, he is, however, represented by Col. Andrew Gordon in his letter of 3Ist January I784 to the Bombay Government as an upstart Raja who was making conquests in the Coorga (Coreregal ?) country- the Colonel informed them that Tipu Sultan had marched a body of troops against him.

PEACE OF MANGALORE AND ABANDONMENT OF THE COORGS BY THE COMPANY:- On the II th of March I784, peace was concluded between the Company and the Tipu Sultan by which event the people of Coorg and of the province of Malabar were laid open to the tyrant's resentment. The events which followed are but slightly mentioned in these materials. It appears however on the authority of Mr. Uthroff, Acting Resident of Poona, letter of the I7th October I795 to the Governor-General that the power of Tipu Sultan was not permanently established at that time (I784).

INVASION OF COORG BY TIPPU- DESOLATION OF THE COUNTRY AND ~~EEEORATXON~~ DEPORTATION OF THE INHABITANTS: For, as that gentleman observed, the Sultan was engaged in hostilities with the Malabars and Coorgs in the beginning of the year I786, when the allied armies of the Mahrattas and the Nizam invaded his country in the direction of Badami. Although the exact period is not mentioned, it was asserted by Gen. Abercromby in his letter of the I2th February I79I to Lord Cornwallis that the Coorga country had been laid waste by Tipu for some years; and by the Coorgs' Raja-----with a conference with Capt. Murray in July I793.(Capt. Murray to Mr. Duncan- Governor of Bombay), the I9th September I793, that it was universally known that Tipu partly by force and partly by treachery carried away captive(s) above a lakh of the inhabitants of Coorga and afterwards parceled out the Coorga country.(Here it should be noted the exaggerated figure of one lakh- when the polulation of Coorg was not even one lakh at that time).

PARTITION OF THE COUNTRY INTO JAGHIRS: (This partition was made) in jaghirs to his dependants- and, at this conference, the Raja (?) observed that his country remained with Hyder and Tipu.

RAJA'S ESCAPE FROM PRISON- RETURN TO HIS OWN COUNTRY, REVOLUTION OF THE INHABITANTS IN HIS FAVOUR- till the time of his escape from Peryapatna, which (he said) took place two or three years previous to the commencement of the war. (The war commenced in I79I and he must have escaped from prison in I788). The circumstance of Tipu's being engaged with the Mahrattas and the Nizam in the Adoni quarter in I786 and in January I787 would lead to a supposition that he evacuated the Coorga country about that time. The Raja proceeded to inform Capt. Murray that he immediately returned to his own country where he was acknowledged as their Raja by every man (if) and that the inhabitants of Amara. Soolia and Elusavirasime were among the first who showed their attachment to him.

PERIOD OF RAJA'S ESCAPE DIFFERENTLY STATED: The account given by Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter to the Malabar Commissioners. dated the 2nd April I793, is widely different from the account given by the Raja respecting the period of his escape, and leads to different conclusion. Mr. Taylor states that soon AFTER the breaking of the war, the Raja and his brother, who had been confined from their infancy in one of Tipu's forts, made their escape.

REVOLUTION IN HIS FAVOUR AND EXPULSION OF TIPU'S TROOPS: and returned to their own country where the Raja immediately found followers and adherents with whom he made head against Tipu's troops.

UNAIDED BY THE COMPANY'S TROOPS; and recovered his country, the post of Mercara being the last from whence he dislodged them. The Raja offered to make------.

OVERTURES MADE BY THE RAJA TO THE CHIEF OF TELLICHERRY GLADLY ACCEPTED- common cause with the English. Mr. Taylor reflecting on the importance of having Coorgs pass open gladly accepted his offer of friendship, and invited him to Tellicherry where an agreement was entered into in the month of October I790, at which time he was in the actual possession of his country.

SERVICE RENDERED BY THE RAJA: HE ever after showed himself the steady and zealous friend of the British, and at one time or the other, furnished upwards of 3,000 bullocks for the use of the army.

QUESTION, AS TO THE PERIOD WHEN THE WAR COMMENCED- Discussed: To ascetain what is meant by the commencement of the war, will be found to be a matter of some importance as respects of three districts, which were, for so long a time, the subject of litigation between Tipu, the Raja and the Company; for the matter seems to have been brought to this issue by the Commissioners, Supervisor and Chief of Tellicherry. Was the Raja of Coorga in the actual possession of Amara and Sulya and Elusavirasime, at the time when the hostilities commences? If so, it must be understood that in ceding the Taluk, Coorg, Tipu intended to cede the three districts as included in the territory possessed by the Raja previous to the commencement of hostilities? Tipu's attack on the Raja of Travancore lies on the 29th December I789; the first act of hostility committed by the Coorga Raja against Tipu, or the first act of hostility committed by the Company's troops against Tipu affixed to the name of the Taluq Koorg (Coorg) in the treaty of Srirangapatna.

COORGA TRIBUTE: was a tribute of I.000 pagodas. Was this a sum charged by the lump, or did it consist of certain particulars? The latter probably was not the case. It was said that the disputed districts were ~~probably~~ annexed to the Government of Mangalore; a question then would arise; was not a tribute paid by the inhabitants of these districts to the Government of Mangalore, and to how late a period?

The commencement of the war on the part of the Company would seem to have taken place in April or May I790 prior to which date the Coorg Raja is said to have commenced hostilities with Tipu, and to have recoverdd a part of his country.

RAJA'S HEROIC CONDUCT AND ZEALOUS ATTACHMENT MANIFESTED TOWARDS THE BRITISH DURING THE WAR OF I789-92: The progress made by the Raja, and the assistance afforded by him to General Abercromby during the war, are briefly noticed by the Raja himself, by Gen. Abercromby and by Mr. Taylor. It appears by Mr. Taylor's letter of the I8th Sept. ~~I789~~ I793 to Mr. Duncan, that the Raja of Coorg retook his own country before the war began, invited the Company's troops into it, afforded them a passage to Srirangapatna, and furnished them with every accommodation in his power, whereas the Malabar Rajas all fled. This young prince at all times, most zealously assisted the English, and when the Bombay army descended the Ghats at the end of May I79I, kept possession of his country in defiance of Tipu, and against the beginning of fair season- opened the way to Srirangapatna.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED HIM BY GEN. ABERCROMBY SETTING FORTH THE RECONQUEST OF COORGA BY THE RAJA, AND ASSISTED BY THE BRITISH: OVERTURES MADE BY THE FORMER TO THE LATTER-TREATY. SERVICES RENDERED BY THE RAJA: - General Abercromby's acknowledgement of the Raja's services was drawn up in the form of a treaty, and by him presented to the Raja on the 3Ist March I793, a few days previous to his departure for Bombay.

The First Article states that at the commencement of the war, the Raja was in possession of the greatest part of Coorga country, the reminder of which he afterwards recovered

recovered without the aid of the Company, that he offered his assistance and that in consequence of this offer, an agreement was entered into on the 26th October I790.

The Second Article states that the Raja entered most heartily into the war, and supplied the Bombay army under Gen. Abercromby with a quantity of grain and cattle- without which the troops would have been greatly distressed, and for which the Raja had to this period, declined taking any pecuniary compensation.

RAJA'S UNSHAKEN FIDELITY: The third Article states that from the commencement of the war to its conclusion, the Raja continued most firmly attached to the interests of the Company not withstanding the repeated attempts of Tipu to sedice him.

A STRIKING INSTANCE ADDUCED: The Raja's letter of the I7th July I792 to the Chief of Tellichery affords a striking instance of his fidelity. The Raja observed that while Gen. Abercromby and his army were in his country, Tipu's officers wrote to him requesting him to commit some treason against the English army to make them go away- that he sent these letters, and the messengers who brought them to Gem. Abercromby, and wrote to Tipu Sultan informing him that he had but one tongue, and having pledged his word to the English, he would never prove false to them.

The Fourth Article states that in March I792 when settling the articles of the Treaty of Peace at Srirangapatna, Lord Cornwallis in consideration of the noble and disinterested conduct of the Raja, determined to render him entirely independent of Tipu, and to extend to him, and his country the Company's protection- that numberless objections were made to this on the part of the Sultan, but were over-ruled; and, that the tribute amounting 8,000 Hans (Rs.) said to have been annually paid to Tipu from the Coorga country, was transferred to the Company.

TRIBUTARY TRANSFERRED TO THE COMPANY: THE AMOUNT TRIFLING: THE RAJS'S PRETENDED CONSENT TO REMAIN A TRIBUTARY PRINCE: The Fifth article stated that the Raja readily agreed to pay to the Company 8,000 Hans (Rs.) per annum for their friendship though he declared that Tipu never received that sum from his country.

This stipulation was made in confirmity to Lord Cornwallis's letter of the 23rd March I792 to Gen. Abercromby although the sum was considered to be trifling- no advance was to be made.

COMPLAINTS AS TO THE PAYMENT OF THE TRIBUTE: Whatever willingness the Raja may have expressed in his communication with Gen. Abercromby, his tome was materially altered, when at a conference with the Minutes of Mr. Duncan- the 4th April I793, which took place a few days after- he complained of the changes of circumstances in which he was now placed by the modification of the treaty of October.

NO TRIBUTE IMPOSED BY THE TREATY OF I790: No tribute was imposed on him. He did not see why he should pay for the Company's protection for he considered them to be under obligation to him in a greater degree than he was indebted to them, and, as to the future, he was under no apprehensions, for he asserted that Tipu could not overcome him by force or deceive him by fraud.

Mr. Duncan (Governor) of Bombay, proceeded to observe that the Raja had not, on his part, entered into any engagements for the payment of his tribute, nor had he even been ~~assisted~~ asked to sign such engagements, since, from the tenor of his language, it appeared that such a proposition would have only rendered him more jealous of the English without effectively securing the payments for which it would be necessary for him to trust to his good will, and to his honour- of which he appeared to possess a high ~~extent~~ sense; that he promised to pay up the whole by the end of each year in such a way as should best suit him. He said he had realised nothing from his country since the war but would, if required, borrow money and pay the Company from the same time the Malabar Rajas did. Mr. Duncan allowed him about I2 months' abatement of tribute for the improvement of his country.

The Raja made similar complaints to Capt, Murray who was deputed to Nacknor (Nalknad) in July I790 and again in September. The Captain observed in his letter of the I9th September to Mr. Duncan that it was his opinion that the Raja was not satisfied that any revenue should be taken from him. He did not however express himself in such plain term as those he made use of in conversation with Mr. Duncan. He considered the tribute to be laid too high because the country produced but little. He admitted that the inhabitants and cultivation were increasing, but, at the same time complained of the great expense he incurred in making advances to the new settlers (to whom he gave land free ~~of~~ for five years) and of the inability of the old ryots, at the time, to pay their full rents.

The sixth Article of the certificate asserts that the Company never intended to interfere in the interior management of the Raja's country, trusting that a prince possessing the most liberal sentiments would make the happiness of his people his constant study.

It may now be proper to take further notice of the conduct of the war on the part of the Raja- as stated by the Raja himself, briefly and incidentally on several occasions.

CONQUESTS MADE BY THE RAJA DURING THE WAR, RELINQUISHED AT THE PEACE: In his letter of the 7th June I792, the Raja informed the Commissioners appointed to settle the province of Malabar that formerly there were disputes between him and Tipu- that Tipu took the whole of his country- that he took from the latter back. Iygoor- a good country that lay contiguous to Mangalore and Bedanore districts, and, that he had given up the country of Iygoor by order of Gen. Abercromby.

In a letter bearing the same date, the Raja informed the chief of Tellicherry that he took certain districts belonging to the Ajur Nagar (?) and Mangalore, and that at the conclusion of the peace he evacuated Tipu's country.

In a subsequent letter to the same person (I7th July I792), he mentioned having taken sundry (small) places situated between Subramania and Mangalore, also the districts of Ajur- the whole of which he relinquished.

In his letter of the 2nd April I793 to Gen. Abercromby, the Raja notified the restoration of the village of Ergur (Irkoor) which he taken from Tipu.

THE RAJA'S CONQUESTS: Finally during his conference with Capt. Mathew Murray at Naaknaar (Nalknad) in July 1793, the Raja mentioned the names of sundry places which he had wrested from Tipu during the war and relinquished at the conclusion of peace- viz. Phitoor (Puttur) Oopanghurry (Uppinangadi), Punja and Ballare Merda and hinted at other places situated beyond Amara and Sulya, of the whole of which the annual revenue amounted to 40,000 Hans. He declared that he could have maintained the possession of these places in defiance of Tipu; and even at this time, the inhabitants came to him for protection which he could not give them. (Capt. Murray to Mr. Duncan- the 19th Sept. 1793).

Having noticed briefly the events of the war, it will be proper to take into consideration the disputes which succeeded the treaty of peace concluded at Srirangapatna- the 16th March 1792, respecting the districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasime and the invasions and predatory incursions which took place on both sides whether authorized or unauthorized by Tipu Sultan and Coorga Raja.

On the 15th March 1792, the day previous to the signature of the Definitive Treaty, Lord Cornwallis writing to Sir Charles Oakley, Governor of Madras, informed him respecting the progress of the negotiation and the vigorous defence for which the enemy was preparing; on the subject of Coorgs, he observed that it was with great difficulty that Tipu was brought to act in quiet (?) that country.

This circumstance was mentioned to the Raja by Mr. Farmer, Supervisor of Calicut in a letter dated the ~~27th June~~ 19th July 1793. He had already in his letter of the 27th June, directed Capt. Murray who was deputed to Nalknad to tell the Raja that by the cession of Malabar, the Coorga country was understood to be included, and that when it was found not to be so, the war was very near being resumed, merely to show the good faith of the Company to him, that it was very unfortunate that no well-informed person was present on his part when the minutes of peace were settled, and that by a similar mistake and negligence, certain other Rajas were entirely precluded from the protection of the Company, for which reasons it would be necessary for the Raja to content himself with the taluq of Coorga dismembered of the districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasseme, in the defence of which he would receive no help from the Company's Government. Capt. Murray was directed, in the event of a negotiation with Tipu's officers, to insist upon the Raja's title to the three districts.

Capt. Murray arrived at Nalknad, the Raja's capital, on the 15th July, and on the following day delivered his message unreservedly, and it would appear by the effects which the communication of it produced. Instead of taking any blame upon himself for not having deputed a Vakil to Srirangapatna in March 1792, he upbraided the English with ill faith in neglecting his interests, with tears of rage, declared his determination, whatever the conduct the Company might be pleased to adopt, to defend the disputed districts, and in the event of being worsted by the enemy, to burn and destroy everything and die in the last dyke. (Murray's private letter-18th July 1793.)

Having stated the circumstances under which the treaty was concluded, and the dissatisfaction expressed by the Raja on being made acquainted therewith, it may be proper in the next place to state the particulars which these documents afford respecting the three districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasime.

With respect to Amara, the Raja informed Capt, Murray at the conference which took place at Nalknad on the I4th July I793, that on a former occasion, a Raja and a warrior- one of his predecessors, being on a visit to the Rani of Bedanore, and having found favour in her sight, she having no children, called him her son, and made over this district- Amara- granted by the Rani of Bedanore to an ancestor of the Coorga Raja- to him as a WIZEJA (?), giving it the name of Amara, which in the language of that country means milk and was emblemetical of the new relation established between them.

UNPRODUCTIVE, NOT IMPORTANT IN MILITARY POINT OF VIEW: This small district produced little. Its importance was received from its proximity to the Mensee Ghat which is a key to Coorga country.(Capt. Murray- the I8th July I793).

FURTHER RESPECTING THE RAJA'S TITLE TO IT: Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of the I8th Sept. I793, to Mr. Duncan. confirmed the Raja's statement with respect to the grant of Amara by the Rani of Bedanore to the Coorga family. At another conference at Nalknad in September I793, the Raja repeated the information respecting the grant of Amara by the Rani of Bedanore. He stated it to have taken place about two centuries back. (Capt. Murray to Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, I9th Sept. I793).

The Malabar Commissioners in their letter of the I2th June I792 to Lord Cornwallis, writing on the subject of Amara observed that in the map taken by Capt. Reynolds, there was marked, as included in the limits of Coorga country, the district of Amara, formerly given to the Raja's family by the Bedanore Rani. For this reason, they were of opinion that this district ought rather to be considered as annexed to the Coorga country than originally forming part of the Taluqa Coorga, and that Tipu might claim it as part of Bedanore country.

SOOLIA:- The small district of Sulia or Soolia which lay contiguous to Amara was likewise a grant to the Coorga Raja made sometime afterwards by a Raja of Bedanore- part of the revenues of which were to be appropriated to the maintenance of the Talekavery Pagoda, an ancient sanctified place of Hindu worship and resort situated in Coorg, at the source of the river Kaveri.(Capt. Murray- I9th Sept. I793.)

Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry in his letter of the I8th Sept. I793, to Mr. Duncan stated that Soolia had at various times been attacked to the taluqa Coorga having been originally granted as a maintenance to a Pagoda in that taluqa but wrested from and re-taken at different times by the Coorga Raja. Sulia, like Amara, was unproductive, and derived importance from its proximity to a pass called the Tolneu Pass.

AMARA AND SOOLIA: THEIR IMPORTANCE: The possession of either the Mensee or Tolneu passes would enable Tipu to invade Coorg at pleasure whereas it would not be in the power of the Raja, though master of these two districts, to annoy Tipu in the Mangalore country. (Capt. Murray to Mr. Farmer- I8th July I793.)

The importance of Amara and Soolia in a military point of view, and their insignificance as to the revenue which they produced is further set forth in Capt. Murray's letter of the 19th April 1793 to Mr. Duncan. These two districts below the Ghats, said he, are bounded by a thick jungle, and the countries otherwise, naturally strong and not above Rs. 5,000 value per annum. For these reasons he did think that Tipu would renew his pretensions or disturb the Raja in the possession of them.

Further particulars respecting the disposal of these places will be introduced hereafter; for the present it will be proper to give a short description of the other district claimed by Tipu, that is Yelusavirasime.

YELUSAVIRASIME:- which is also called by the name of ASARA, ELSARY and Saat Hazra MOOTH, is described thus by Capt. Murray in his letter of the 18th July 1793 to Mr. Farmer. Asar Seme is a long slip of land in the north of Coorga country which runs into Tipu's district, but is at present waste, excepting a small part of the south end of it, which is under the Raja, as for the rest, he seems to make no account of it.

CEDED BY A RAJA OF BELOOR TO A RAJA OF COORGA: The account given by the Coorga Raja as per Capt. Murray's letter of the 19th Sept. 1793 to Mr. Duncan, states that Yelusavira-seeme anciently belonged to the Raja of Belur but that that the Coorg Rajas had wars with that power, and that it was ceded to Coorg at a peace which took place between them many ages ago, and remained as a Coorg district until the whole of the Coorga country passed into the hands of Hyder, about twenty years back.

TIPU DISALLOWS THE CESSION: Tipu Sultan in his letter of August 1793 to Mr, Farmer, insisted that the Taluqa of Yelusavirasime stood as usual included in the taluqa of Belur and had for hundreds of years past, 'been and made' part of the country of Srirangapatna.

Lieut. Emmatt who was employed in surveying the districts asserted that Yelusavirasime or the Saat Hazaar Muth, had been proved by the testimony of the inhabitants, to have belonged to the Rajas for 200 years or more.(Capt. Murray- 11th Sept. 1793).

When Capt. Murray visited Tellicherry for the purpose of consulting the natives of Malabar, Bedanore and Mysore, who resided there- he was able to obtain further information respecting this place being situated above the Ghats. (To Mr. Duncan-19th Sept.1793).

The Raja of Coorg in his letter of the 7th June 1792 to the Commissioners observed that the districts of Amara, Panje and Soolia lay between the Ghats on the Mangalore side and were considered part of Coorg for four or 500 years, and that during all this period they neither belonged to Aigoor or Mangalore countries.

The account which the Raja gave to the Chief of Tellicherry in his letter of the 17th July 1792, differs a little from the above mentioned statement. He informed that genetleman that he had retained these two districts because they had been in his possession ever since the time of the king of Iquery (Ikkeri), a period of more than 200 years and that Hyder took Bedanore- he examined the districts ascertaining thereto, and found that these two places formerly belonged to the Raja of Ikkeri and were given to the Coorg Raja, and that in the same manner Hyder ceded these two places to the Coorga on which account Tipu

Tipu ought not to have invaded them. He appealed to the old inhabitants of Tellicherry for the truth of this assertion.

About May I792, and at some period subsequent thereto, Tipu Sultan complained of outrages committed by Coorga people. Tipu Sultan complained of outrages committed by Coorg people. Tipu himself invaded the disputed districts in June I792. The matter was represented to Lord Cornwallis, and his Lordship, as it may be inferred from Mr. Cherry's letter of the 2nd January I793, to Tipu's vakils, then at Madras with the hostages, asserted the Raja's right to maintain possession of which had belonged to his family for more than two-hundred years.

At the conference at Nalknad (I4th July I793), the Raja appealed to the people of Bedanore, Mysore and Malabar for the truth of this assertion that Amara and Soolia had for centuries, been appendages of the Coorga country, and declared his willingness, on any future investigation, to submit to whatever limits, they might give to it- insisted that Lord Cornwallis meant the whole of the Coorga country and none but Tipu would pretend to say that any partial division which either Hyder or himself might have made of the country, would be the true intention of the article of the treaty. (Capt. Murray- the I8th July I793).

Mr. Farmer, Supervisor of Malabar, does not seem to have been made acquainted with the purport of Mr. Cherry's letter of the 2nd January I793, in which the Raja's right to Amara and Sulia is insisted upon, and if he was, he did not conceive that Lord Cornwallis had decidedly pronounced in the Raja's favour, for, in his letter of the 30th July I793 to Capt. Murray, he expressed his wish that the matter might be settled previous to the departure of Lord Cornwallis to Europe. as he would tell what he understood by taluqa Coorg, (and, Mr. Farmer doubted not that his Lordship meant to summarize the whole of the 'real Coorga country'). Mr. Farmer directed Mr. Murray to tell the Raja that so far from admitting Tipu's right to Amara and Sulia in the letter of the 29th June intended to be sent to the Sultan at a convenient opportunity, he had complained to that----Chief of the encorachment of his officers on those districts- that Mr. Farmer- did not at all doubt that Amara and Soolia, which had been invaded, belonged to the Coorga, but wished merely to fix the real boundary between Amara and Sulia and the countries of Tipu- that should Tipu deny the right of the Coorga to Amara and Sulya, the point of right would go in reference to Lord Cornwallis, backed with all the strong arguments urged by him, the Raja, but that the possession of these districts would not be yielded up without such discussion, which in fairness, there was no doubt would and favourably to the Raja of Coorg.

Mr. Farmer's proposals for a negotiation seemed to have reached Tipu in August I793. In reply the Sultan informed him that the taluq of Amara and Sulia had far more than five or six-hundred years been included in the country of Bunder or port of Cooryal (Kodial or Mangalore) and that Bundar made part of the Ahmady Sarkar (of Tipu), and that the taluq of Yelusavirasime stood, as usual included in the taluqs of Belur, and had for hundreds of

of years past made part of the country of Srirangapatna. The Sultan took no notice of the cessions subsequently made.

The Raja having appealed to the natives of Bedanore, Mangalore and to Capt. Murray, in his letter of the 6th September I793, advised Mr. Farmer to apply to Mr. Taylor, because many of these people resided at Tellicherry.

At the Raja's request, Capt. Murray repaired to Tellicherry for the purpose of presenting his enquiries (or prosecuting his enquiries). He arrived at that settlement on the I4th September, and on the I5th, addressed a letter to Mr. Farmer in which he assured him that he had no doubt of the Raja's having been in possession of the districts before the commencement of the hostilities. The Raja had repeated his request that Capt. Murray would enquire of different persons respecting these places and send their report to Marquess Cornwallis and repeated his promise to abide by it.

Capt. Murray having made necessary enquiries at Tellicherry was happy to find that the testimony of persons who had resided near the districts of Amara and Sulya confirmed the Raja's own statement at the district of Yelusavirasime lay above the Ghats, they were not acquainted with the particulars respecting it.

It has already been observed that the limits of Coorg were not defined in the treaty of Srirangapatna. The Malabar Commissioners in their letter of the I2th June I792 to Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Farmer, in his letter of 27th June I793 to Capt. Murray, gave an opinion in favour of Tipu's claim. On the contrary, Mr. Farmer's letter of 30th July favoured the Raja. He soon after returned to his former opinion, and in his second letter to Capt. Murray, expressed a wish that the Company would give up the Raja's tribute and leave him to settle his dispute with Tipu, since he affected to despise both of them and him. He observed, however, that the chief point to be ascertained was whether the Raja was in actual possession of these places about May I790.

Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of I8th Sept. I793, to Mr. Duncan, asserted and explained the Raja's right to the districts of Amara and Sulia. As to Yelusavirasime, he was not sufficiently informed to give a decided opinion. He admitted that Hyder Ali had dismembered the Taluqa Coorga of these districts, but was, at the same time was of the opinion that that circumstance ought to have no weight and advised that, in consideration of the important services rendered by the Raja, he should be effectively supported by the Company in the maintenance of these districts.

The alienation of three districts by the Government of Mysore is a fact admitted by all parties- the Raja himself not excepted.

Mr. Farmer, Supervisor of Malabar, in his letter of instruction to Capt. Murray, who was about to proceed on his deputation to Nalknad, on 27th June I793, stated that Tipu after ~~being~~ having subjected the Coorga country divided it and placed a part under the Government of Khushal Nagoor, and a part under Srirangapatna. He stated that his belief that the three districts were placed under the farmer, as they seemed to have been accessions, though of a long standing to the country of Coorga, whilst the original Coorg coun-

country was placed under Srirangapatna, and that only delivered under the name of Taluka Coorga(- Coorg is always said in this record as Coorga or Kurga.)

At the conference of I4th July I793 at Nalknad, the Raja admitted that Hyder and Tipu had divided the country. (Capt. Murray to Mr. Farmer- I8th July I793.)

Mr. Farmer in his letter of the IIth August I793 to Bengal, says: "If Amara, Sulia and Yelusavirasime were, previous to the war, placed under the collection of Khushalnagar, Tipu would be of opinion that they ought to escape the claim of the Company, in the same manner as the countries of Nileshwaram, Coombla and Eteel Aggra (?- Is it Vittala?) situated to the southward of the Deela(?) and thought to be included in the acquisition of the Malabar country, had escaped the claim of the Company.

Tipu, in his letter which must have been written about the same time, told Mr.Farmer that Amara and Sulia had been included in the country of the Bundar, or the port of Cooryal (Kodial), and that Yelusavirasime stood, as usual, included in the taluka of Belur, and had for hundreds of years past, of the country of Srirangapatna.

Mr. Taylor, in his letter of the I8th Sept, I793 to Mr. Duncan, admitted that Hyder did possess himself of these districts and that they were dismembered and part attached to other taluqs, as conveniency or situation, or other motives might determine.

At a conference which took place between Capt. Murray and Coorga Raja at Nalknad in Sept I793, the Raja informed the Captain that Amara and Sulya remained in possession of the Rajas till about twelve years after Hydder conquered Bedanore country, about which time he became master of the whole of Coorga country above the Ghats, as well as these districts below. He admitted about this time that Hyder attached Amara and Sulia to Kodial Bunder. He proceeded to mention the invasion of Coorg by Tipu, the captivity of more than I0,000 of the inhabitants and the division of Coorga country into jagirs which were bestowed on the Sultan's dependants.

Adverting to the period when Hyder took Bedanore, the Raja in his letter of the I7th July I792, informed the Chief of Tellicherry that at that period the conqueror examined the districts appertaining thereto, and found that Amara and Sulya formerly belonged to the Raja of Ikkeri, and were given to the Coorga, and that in the same manner Hyder ceded these two places to the Coorga Raja.

Great stress has been laid upon the state of affairs when hostilities commenced. The period of commencement of hostilities refers to three parties- viz, the Raja, Tipu and the (East India) Company.

Mr. Farmer in his letter of the IIth August I793, to the Bengal Government, confesses himself to be ignorant of the fact whether the districts were placed under the Collection of Khushalnagar previous to the war, and, in the event of the question being solved in the affirmative, admits that these districts must, like the countries of Nileshwaram, Coombla amd Etul Aggra (?), have escaped the claim of the Company.

Capt. Murray in his letter of the I5th Sept, to Mr. Farmer, declared his firm belief that the Raja was in possession of the districts before the commencement of hostilities.

Mr. Farmer in his letter of I7th September I793, to Capt, Murray, in answer to the foregoing letter observed that the chief point to be ascertained was whether the Raja was in actual possession of these places in about May I790, for, there was no exact definition of what the Company were to restore him to, nothing more ought to be expected.

Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of I8th Sept. to Mr. Duncan, observed that the Raja retook his own country before the war began, and invited the Company's troops into it.

In consequence of instructions received from Mr. Duncan, Capt. Murray put the question to the Raja, whether at the commencement of the hostilities, Amara and Sulia were annexed to Bundar Kodyal, and when Yelusavirasime was obtained by Hyder and Tipu, and annexed, as he said, to Belur. The Raja in reply informed Capt. Murray that he escaped from Peryapatna two or three years before (he ought perhaps to have said- months) the war commenced, that heathen(?) returned to his country, where he was acknowledged as their Raja by every man in it and that the inhabitants of these districts were among the first who showed their attachment to him; so that it would be seen that these places were possessed and maintained by him long before the war.(Murray to Duncan-I9th Sept. I793)

Either the Raja or Mr. Taylor must have made a great mistake as to the period of his escape from Peryapatna, for, the latter states it to have taken place SOON AFTER the breaking out of the war, when he and his brother returned to their own country where the Raja immediately found followers and adherents with whom he made head against Tipu's troops and recovered his country, the post of Mercara being the last from whence he dislodged them. (Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry to Malabar Commrs.-2nd April I793.)

It may be supposed by the commencement of war, Mr. Taylor intended the Sultan's attack on the Raja of Travancore's Lines on the 29th December I789, and not April or May I790 when according to Mr. Farmer's letter of the I7th Sept. (see above), the war must have commenced on the part of the Company. On referring to a letter of the 2Ist June I792, from Mr. Taylor to the Bombay Government on the subject of Corrngotta (?) which Tipu took upon him to cede to the Company, and were claimed by the French as an appendage of Mahe, it appears that in April or May I790, the Company's troops attacked Tipu's troops posted in Corringotta, which was also in the neighbourhood of Tellicherry, and drove them out. The commencement of hostilities on the part of the Raja would appear to me when peace between the two periods of December I789 and April I790. In the same letter, Mr. Taylor observed that the first hostile measure on the part of the Company was the expulsion of Tipu's troops from every part of the Malabar country.

The question put by Mr. Farmer seems to be this: Dis the Sultan intend to cede the territory which the Raja possessed at the period when the Company first invaded his dominions. It appears that the Raja obtained both Coorga and its dependancies by a revolution of the inhabitants in his favour, and by the process of his arms; thus the districts were reannexed by revolution and conquest and not by any act sanctioned by Tipu. It seems

seems however to be argued on the side of the Raja that if Tippu did not intend to cede the whole of the dominions which had belonged to the Coorga family, he ought to have signified it. On the other hand, it was argued that if Tipu intended, By Taluqa Coorga, Coorga despoiled of its appendages and annexed to Srirangapatna.

Having given some account of the Raja's process of the termination of the war, the oversight of the negotiators at Srirangapatna, as respects the interests of the Coorg Raja and other Malabar princes, the resentment expressed by the Raja on the occasion, and his determination not to give up the districts which ought to have been specifically mentioned in the treaty- the description of those districts- disposal of them at different periods of time and the Raja's title to them, also the engagements entered into between the Company and the Raja and the tributes imposed on him- it will be proper to give a connected acounts of the events which followed the signature of the treaty of Srirangapatna- particularly the depradations committed by the Coorga people upon Tipu's subjects- the repeated invasion of the disputed districts by Tipu's people, the Company's transactions with the Raja, their communications with Tipu- survey of the districts and enquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining the Raja's titles to them- cautious conduct adopted by the Bengal Government.

It has been observed that soon after the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace, the Company's Government received complaints, both on the part of Tipu and the Coorg Raja. of outrages committed. The acts of violence imputed to the Coorg people seems to have been unauthorized by the Raja, neither is it asserted that the invasion of Amara and Sulya was sanctioned by Tipu. In consequence of the latter circumstance, various means were adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the Raja's title to the disputed districts and of affecting an amiable adjustment. The success which attended the investigation has been already setforth- some further particulars will be introduced now as amicable adjustment of differences was found to be impracticable. The districts were of trigling value though two of them are naturally strong, as has already been noticed. Tipu does not appear to have been very anxious to obtain possession of them. He endeavoured to gain the Raja by false means, but failing in the experiment, and knowing what a determined character he had to deal with, he seems for considerable time to have sat down quietly with the loss of the districts.

During the march from Srirangapatna to Madras, the Amins of Peryapatna complained of the conduct of the Coorg Raja. Lord Cornwallis wrote to the Raja in consequence and the Raja wrote an explanatory (?) letter to the Chief of Tellicherry. This letter was forwarded to Lord Cornwallis, and his Lordship in consequence expressed his hope that Tipu would be satisfied with the explanation given and refrain from acts of violence. These particulars were communicated by Mr. Cherry to Tipu's Vakils-(21st April 1792)

The Coorg Raja in his letter of the 7th June 1792, informed the Malabar Commissioners that Tipu was preparing to take Amara, Panje and Sulya by force and declared his deter-

determination to defend them but at the same time acknowledged the need of the Company's assistance. In his letter written apparently the same day to the Chief of Tellicherry, he declared his determination not to give up the districts although he should receive an order from the Company to surrender them. If Tipu should fire, he was resolved to return the fire.

In answer to their letters, the Chief of Tellicherry and the Commissioners proposed an amicable negotiation agreeable to the 7th Article of the treaty of Srirangapatna. The Raja was requested to invite Tipu to send deputies to Tellicherry. He was told that he ought to have explained the matter to Gen. Abercromby who would have left troops in the districts in which case an officer belonging to the Company would have engaged in the discussion, that no troops could be sent from Cannanore. They promised to represent the matter to Gen. Abercromby.

The Chief of Tellicherry having transmitted copies of the Raja's letter of the 7th June, and of their answer, the Commissioners addressed the Chief of Tellicherry in a letter dated the I3th June. They informed him that as the limits of Coorga were not ascertained in the treaty, no troops would with propriety be sent even admitting the reasons to be favourable. They advised the Chief to write to Tipu's officer, and propose the deputation of proper persons to the boundaries.

A few days after the date of the Raja's letter of the 7th June I792, Tipu's people did actually invade the districts of Amara and Sulya. The Raja's letter to the Chief of Tellicherry announcing this event was dated the I7th of July I792. The primary object of this letter was the vindication of his character from the charges brought against him by the Amins of Peryapatna, apparently previous to the invasion of Amara and Sulya by Tipu's people. It has been already observed that a copy of this letter was transmitted to Lord Cornwallis, and the Raja's account of his conduct communicated to Tipu.

The Raja began with relating an instance of his fidelity towards the British during the war, and the passage of Gen. Abercromby through the Coorga country to Srirangapatna, where he arrived on the I5th June I792. The Raja concluded that Tipu was enraged at his disappointment in not being able to reduce him and the progress of the Company's troops, and, in revenge had written word that he had committed outrages in his territories. The Raja acknowledged to have received warning from Lord Cornwallis against the Commission of any act which might give offence to Tipu, as peace was then secretly (?) concluded. He observed further that after the conclusion of peace, Gen. Abercromby was in the Coorga country, and told him that he ought not to molest the territoroes of Tipu; promising him at the same time that he should RETAIN QUIETLY HIS ANCIENT POSSESSIONS FOR WHICH REASON he had relinquished certain places which he had acquired during the war AND RETAINED THE DISTRICTS OF AMARA AND SULYA, which he had possessed ever since the time of the king of Ikkeri, being upwards of 200 years; that Tipu's people came to take these places by force- that he told them that these places had belonged to ~~the~~ him for a

a long time past and that in the name of the Company, he put a stop to their proceedings; that Tipu's people however fired upon his people and took possession of these places, that the Coorg people retired without returning the fire, and that- since Tipu's people had entered these places, they killed many of the inhabitants, and mutilated others by cutting off their ears and noses.

(These circumstances are more particularly adverted to in the Raja's letter of the 8th July I793 to Mr. Farmer, and in other places to which reference will be made. This invasion was followed by other invasions a few months afterwards.)

The Raja proceeded to inform Mr. Taylor respecting the disposal of Amara and Sulya by Hyder Ali when he took Bedanore.

Apparently about the end of October or the beginning of November I792, the Coorga people to the number of about 3,000, invaded the territory under the charge of Amin of Arkalgoor (Arkalgode) and Kootoor(?), whose name was Muhammad Fakiruddin. This man charged them with having plundered and beat the inhabitants of a country yielding nearly I0.000 ryots with having destroyed the houses and actually killed, wounded and carried off several of the inhabitants and plundered and laid waste the country.

The letter of complaint was received at Madras about the 28th November, and forwarded to Bengal. An enquiry was instituted by the Bengal Government and in the meanwhile, (on the 2nd January I793) a communication was made by Mr. Cherry (?) to Tipu's vakils-----with the hostages exculpating the Raja as to any personal share in the blame.

Mr. Cherry informed the vakils that Lord Cornwallis regarded this affair as a repetition of the former complaints from which it would appear that the people of the Ahmady Sarkar were the aggressors in attacking Amara and Sulia. Mr. Cherry says no more in vindication of what was past but promised that in future the Coorga Raja will not be suffered to give offence to Tipu, but at the same time assures the Vakils that the Raja will not be expected to relinquish his just claims to districts which have been in his family more than 200 years. (If the latter part of the message was dictated by Lord Cornwallis, as it may be presumed it was, his Lordship must have understood by taluqa Coorga the possessions of the Coorga family. Probably he did not know that in Tipu's jamabandy, taluqa Coorga meant Coorg (Kodagu), dismembered by its ancient appendages------and reduced------under the Government of Srirangapatna, whereas the districts of Amara and Sulya were placed- under the Government of Mangalore. That this was the true state of the case seems to have been the belief of the Malabar commissioners, and Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor, although these gentlemen were fully disposed to admit the ancient rights of the Coorg family to the disputed districts.

Two ideas seem to have confounded- viz, a territorial cession and the restoration of a prince to his dominions. One party seems to have contemplated the one idea and the other party the other idea. Affixed to the term taluqa Coorga in the treaty of Srirangapatna is the sum of 8,000 pagodas or Hans. A question would arise as to ~~what~~ the country from which the revenue was derived. The Governor-General who succeeded Lord Cornwallis

was transferred to the Company- that the Raja really agreed to pay the sum of 8,000 Hans per annum as a consideration for the friendship and protection of the Company although he declared that Tipu never received that sum from his country and he afterwards objected to the payment of any tribute, and finally that it was never intended on the part of the Company to interfere in the interior management of the Raja's country, trusting that a prince possessing the most liberal sentiments would make the happiness of his people his constant study. (The Hans or pagodas were reckoned at Rs. 3/ each.)

In consequence of the representations made by the Bengal Government, Gen. Abercromby called upon the Coorg Raja to answer to the charges brought against his subjects by Tipu's officers. In justification of his conduct the Raja addressed Gen. Abercromby a letter on the 2nd April 1793.

He began with assuring the general that since the peace, his people had never gone into Tipu's country to plunder it, and that in confirmity to his advice, he had given up the village of Ergoor (or Irkoor ?) although it belonged to him (the Raja). He admitted however that the Sultan had just cause to complain though he had the blame on those who did not deserve it; and entered into a partial explanation of the ~~xxi~~ circumstances which had recently occurred. This explanation appears to relate solely to the affair complained of by the Amin of Arkalgode and Kootoor(?) and not to the outrages said to have been committed between the months of March and June within the limits subject to the jurisdiction of the Amins of Peryapatna. To the charges preferred by these people he replied on the 17th July 1792------and asserted that the acts of violence complained of were perpetrated by the army previous to the conclusion of the peace, that is, grievances are felt in February 1792, when Gen. Abercromby marched for Srirangapatna whereas the complaint was preferred during the mardh of Lord Cornwallis's army from Srirangapatna to Madras, which his Lordship seems to have reached about the middle of June 1792. Lord Cornwallis was so far from entertaining the opinion that the outrages were committed as early as the period when the army marched into Srirangapatna, that he expressed his belief that the acts of violence complained of were committed in consequence of the invasion of Amara and Sulya by Tipu's men which took place in June. This again appears to be an error of a few days on the other side. Had the Raja in his letter of the 8th July 1792, imputed to the Army acts of violence committed on its return from Srirangapatna after the conclusion of peace, the case would seem more probable, and the dates of offence and complaint would more nearly accord. Similar excesses appear to have been committed by the Mahratta army under Parasuram Bhau on its march homewards and the Sultan's Battery cavalry even charged with having plundered the allied armies. In the aforesaid letter of the 17th July, the Raja acknowledged that after the conclusion of peace he was admonished by Lord Cornwallis by letter and and by Gen. Abercromby by word not to 'molest' the territories of Tipu or commit any act which might give offence to Tipu whether this administration was given in consequence of any complaint made by Tipu's officers or not- is not mentioned.

wished the Raja to settle the matter with Tipu without the interference of the Company.)

At the close of the letter to the Vakils, Mr. Cherry seems to have admitted that the common people might have committed depradations upon Tipu's subjects without the authority of the Raja. He promised that the lower class of people would not be countenanced in the commission of any outrages, and that the representation of Muhammad Fakiruddin would be taken into consideration of the Bombay Government.

To put a stop to such proceedings, Mr. Cherry gave it as his opinion that Tipu ought to caution his own people not to enter into any disputes with the border-men but rather to cultivate harmony and good neighbourhood.

I793- April: The next paper which follows in under the date is the letter from Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry to the Malabar Commissioners, dated the 2nd April I793, and enclosing a copy of the treaty concluded with the Coorga Raja in October I790 and the certificate given by Gen. Abercromby to the Raja on the 3Ist March I793.

Mr. Taylor began with commending the Raja for the fidelity which he had manifested towards the Company on all occasions- gave an account of the Raja's escape from the confinement soon after the break out of the war- his return to his own country- revolution of the inhabitants in his favour- expulsion of Tipu's troops- overtures made by him to the Chief of Tellicherry- conclusion of a treaty in October I790 at which time he was in the actual possession of his country- assistance afforded by the Raja to the Company's troops- tributes imposed upon the Raja by the Company at the conclusion of the peace of Srirangapatna.

By virtue of the treaty of October I790, the Raja's family was provided with a safe assylum at Tellicherry during the war- the Raja was to become the ally of the Company and to be rendered independent of Tipu. The Company to have preference as to commerce, and no other European nation to be suffered to interfere. No mention of tribute!

The certificate given by Gen. Abercromby, between whom and the Raja, there subsisted a mutual esteem, was dated the 3Ist March I793, a day or two previous to the General's departure for Bombay.

In this certificate, the General acknowledges that prior to the commencement of the war, the Raja had recovered the great part of the Coorga country, and that he afterwards conquered the remainder of it without the assistance of the Company- that he offered to assist them, that his officers were loyal, his offers were accepted and a treaty concluded as before mentioned- that the Raja entered most heartily into war and rendered the most essential service to the Bombay army- that from the commencement to the conclusion of the war, he continued most firmly attached to the interest of the Company not withstanding the repeated attempts of Tipu to seduce him, and that it was the noble and disinterested conduct of the Raja that interested Lord Cornwallis so much in his favour as to create in his Lordship's mind a determination to render him entirely independent of Tipu and to extend to him and his country the Company's protection. The certificate further states that numberless objections presented themselves but were over-ruled and that the tribute amounting to 8,000 pagodas said to have been annually paid to Tipu from the Coorga country, was

To proceed to the Raja's explanation of the outrage more recently complained of, he observed that Tipu complained that Coorga Raja's people were plundering below the Ghats. He assured Gen. Abercromby that it was not his people but those belonging to the Burigha (?) Raja and Ramunt Ursoo (Ramavarma Arsu), the Coombla Raja. He observed that the latter had a house at Tellicherry and received a pension of Rs. 200 a month, but as he considered this sum insufficient for his meintenance, he went upon plundering expeditions against Tipu's subjects. At first setting out, he requested that the Raja would permit him to pass through his country, but on being refused, he made his way through Nileshwaram country, being attended by five or six-hundred freebooters. He took up his abode in the jungle, and from thence made inroads into Tipu's country which being close to Coorga. Tipu imputed the blame to him and his subjects. The Raja had heard that some of Tipu's people had seized the Buriagha (?) Raja. As to the Coombla Raja, the Raja of Coorga was of opinion that it would be advisable for Gen. Abercromby to make enquiry of him.

Having entered into a justification of his own conduct, the Raja renewed his complaints against Tipu's people who were at this time plundering the districts of Amara, Sulia and Yelusavirasime for which he said, had belonged to his family for 200 years, and of whose conduct he took no notice. (Lieut. Emmatt's letter to Capt. Murray of IIth Sept. 1793, notices acts of violence committed subsequent to the invasion of the districts in June 1792, and prior to the incurrsion now complained of.)

By the 3rd of April, Gen. Abercromby addressed the Malabar Commissioners on the subject of Tipu's complaints and transmitted several papers for their information. He hoped that they would use their endeavour to investigate the past, and guard against any future disturbances on the frontiers. He informed that orders were now sent to the Commanding officer on the coast to employ the surveyors, and use every means in his power to obtain an insight into the real state of the frontiers and communicate to the Commissioners the information acquired and that the Raja was called upon to deliver an answer in writing to the Sultan's complaints.

It is remarkable that Gen. Abercromby, in a letter dated the 26th March 1793, forearding an extract of a letter from Lieut. Emmatt, made it appear to the Commissioners that no such outrage as were alleged is in Tipu's memorial against the Raja, had taken place since the peace. This information was communicated by the Commissioners to Mr. Farmer, the Supervisor of Malabar, in their letter of the 21st June.

The Raja of Coorg was present at Cannanore on the 31st March 1793 when Gen. Abercromby signed the certificate and mentioned there some days during which period, he conversed with Mr. Duncan. The conference took place on the 3rd April when the Raja returned to Tellicherry, from where he was about to proceed to his own country.

Mr. Duncan began his minutes with observing that the Raja was displeased at the change which had recently taken place in the circumstances, and objected to the payment of any tribute as the price of the Company's protection. He had conquered his country without assistance from the Company, and, therefore, was of opinion that the obligation existed

existed on their side, and, as far the future, he professed to entertain no apprehensions. This country has been desolated, but was now recovering and increasing in population but not sufficiently recovered to admit of the payment of the tribute. For these reasons. Mr. Duncan agreed to excuse him a year's tribute- of the year I792-93. He gave it as his opinion that it could be prudent to conciliate this Raja lest he should become an enemy. This subject has been already introduced by way of comment on the certificate.

Mr. Duncan having admonished the Raja on the subject of Tipu's complaints, the Raja promised to avoid future disputes with that Chief; at the same time, he declared his resolution not to allow Tipu's people to encroach upon him in any great degree without assistance. He recommended the appointment of Harikaras (messengers) on the part of the Commissioners, to act as spies, intimating that these people would report all about the enemies. From this and other circumstances, Mr. Duncan apprehended that the Raja would not at this time, readily recognise in the establishment of other modes of control over him or any permanent nation in his country. As to the Coombla Raja, the principal cause of disturbance complained of by Tipu, he offered to seize on this man and deliver him up to Tipu or even to kill him. Mr. Duncan warned him against any such rash proceedings, and required the Raja to send him to the British if he should enter the Coorga country in a hostile manner, and fall into the Raja's hands.

At the close of this Minutes, Mr. Duncan gives a list of Coorg names for the months- received from the Raja- viz, (The I2 names of the Indian months are listed here.)

The next Article which presents itself is a letter from the Commissioners to Mr.Farmer, the Supervisor, dated the 2Ist June I793. This letter begins with noticing the communication made by Gen.Abercromby on the 26th March I793- the substance of which had already been introduced.

In the course of this month (June), the Commissioners had received two complaints from the Coorg Raja representing the encroachments made by Tipu into the districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasime. In September I792, the Raja addressed the Commissioners and informed them that for the sake of peace, he had relinquished the districts of Amara and Sulya. Now, indeed, he complained that Tipu had invaded his districts. The Commissioners did not see how the Raja would acclaim them after having relinquished them.

(Perhaps, this affair may be explained thus: For the sake of peace, the Raja suffered (at the hands of) Tipu's people to take possession, for the time being without assistance but not intend to yield them in perpetuity.)

The Commissioners- a copy of the Coorg Raja's first complaint, as entered in their proceedings of the 2nd June I793- of Mr. Duncan's last letter to the Raja, and the Commissioner's letter written in consequence to Col Hartley, and the information received in consequence from Lieut. Emmatt, which was not so clear as to afford satisfaction as to the grounds of dispute. For this reason, the Commissioners wished that Mr. Farmer would write to the Coorga Raja, or direct to Mr. Galley, the Northern Superientendant, to advice him that a gentleman,(Capt. Murray) would be deputed, and that he would be accompanied

by Lieut. Emmatt who was an officer in the corps of Engineers, into that part of the country to adjust the dispute in question as well as any other that might exist relative to boundaries. Capt. Murray was considered to be the fit person to settle the business- he was well-acquainted with the Raja's character and use his utmost endeavour to bring about a good understanding between all parties. It would be Capt. Murray's first endeavour or business of he having conversed with the Raja on the subject to invite Tipu's officer to a conference, and if he should refuse to attend, to mark out the boundary agreeably to the Raja's directions. It was understood that the Madras Government would write to Tipu inviting him to depute proper persons to meet Capt. Murray.

The Commissioners' letter of the 25th June to Mr. Farmer is worthy of attention. The Coorga country was considered to be the most important of all the line of frontiers on the western side of India; and it was desirable to bring the Raja under the control of the Company; the present predicament in which the Raja stood seemed to afford a protest for stationing a military force in the disputed districts, and it was intended to make a proposition to that effect, but should the Raja refuse to ~~xxxx~~ accede to the proposal, the propriety of appointing a Resident has to be insisted on, whether a native of Britain or of India.

Mr. Farmer lost no time in forwarding the views of the Commissioners- his letter of instruction to Capt. Murray, dated the 27th June, was accompanied by a letter of the same date to the Coorga Raja and copies of the Commissioners' letters of 2Ist and 25th of the same month, also extracts from the proceedings on the 28th March, and of 2nd June.

In his letter of instruction, Mr. Farmer noticed the alienation of the three disputed districts, and the annexation of the original Coorga country to the territory- more immediately subject to the Government of Srirangapatna. He was well-persuaded under the name taluqa Coorga, on the other hand, he was severe that under the denomination of taluqa Coorga, the Raja contemplated the ancient dominions of the prince of Coorga. He was also of the opinion that Lord Cornwallis entertained the same idea but not being aware of the dismemberament, omitted to stipulate for the inclusion of the three districts. Mr. Farmer directed Capt. Murray to tell the Raja that it was an unfortunate circumstance that no well-informed person was present on his part when the minutes of peace were settled; that by a similar mistake and negligence on their part the Raja of Coombla, Eetel Agra (Vittala ?) Bengur (?) and Nileshwaram, had been entirely precluded from the protection of the Company which was fully intended to have been given them by obtaining as the negotiators thought, the whole of the Malabar country from Dilla (?) southward; but when all matters were settled, if we found these countries were excluded, as having been separated from the Calicut Katchery and placed under Khushal Nagoor as Amara and Sulia were, that this was wholly immediable after the signature of the treaty, for which reason the Raja ought also to reconcile himself to his disappointment- that no opportunity however would be lost completely to reinstate him in his former possessions, anterior to the requisition of the districts,

but that in the interim, the Company could not demand from Tipu what he did not grant by the treaty, and, therefore, would not defend such parts from the efforts of Tipu's officers to resume them. The Raja and his people knowing how Tipu had divided the country would be able to point out exactly the limits of taluqa Coorga subordinate immediately to Srirangapatna.

Capt. Murray was directed to hold forth a different language to Tipu's officer, telling him that by the term taluqa Coorga, it ought to be understood the usual possession of the Coorga Raja and his family- Lieut. Emmatt of the Engineer Corps would accompany Capt. Murray.

Mr. Farmer informed the Raja that the appointment of Gen. Abrecromby, Government of Bombay, the full power and arrangement of the countries ceded by Tipu in this quarter, would devolve to him after the departure of the Bengal Commissioners (Duncan and Bodden) which would even take place, as they completely their business. These gentlemen had transmitted the letter which they had received from the Raja, bearing date - the I5th Wyshaak9 Wednesday), about the month of May. Mr. Farmer expressed his surprise to find that the Raja now claimed the districts of Amara and Sulya which according to the tenor of his former letter to Mr. Farmer, he appeared to have relinquished. Mr. Farmer reminded the Coorg Raja that when it was prepared that Tipu should be invited to send a deputy, he (the Raja) objected to the measure, and that in consequence of this refusal, the boundaries were fixed according to the description given by the Coorg people only. Finally Mr. Farmer expressed his hope that matters would be settled amicably between the Raja and Tipu's officers through Capt. Murray who was a friend of the Raja.

In addition to the fore-going letter, Capt. Murray was charged with a letter from Mr. Farmer to Tipu, dated the 29th June. This letter was kept back a long time, (if it was sent at all.)

Mr. Farmer informed the Sultan that Gen. Abercromby had appointed him Supervisor of the whole of the Company's possessions in the province of Malabar. He then recited the Coorg Raja's complaint of the invasion of the countries of Amara and Sulia and Yelusavirasime which for many hundred years had formed part of Coorga country, and, therefore, ceded to the Company; and the acts of violence committed by Tipu's officers, (which are) specifically mentioned such as plundering the inhabitants, driving off the cattle and carrying away the ryots with their families. Mr. Farmer imputed these evils to the ignorance of the officers; he therefore deputed Capt. Murray, a prudent man, to adjust this matter with the Sultan's officers in that quarter, and expressed his hope that Tipu would depute a proper person to meet him- that the matter might be settled amicably.

Mr. Farmer proceeded to inform the Sultan that the complaints made by the Vakils had been investigated, and the result of the enquiries communicated to the Government of Madras, and gave it as his opinion that the best way to prevent such disputes in future would be TO FIX THE BOUNDARIES, and this was the object of Capt. Murray's deputation.

Mr. Farmer's letter of the 27th June 1793 seems to have been sent to the Raja preious to the departure of Capt. Murray. The Raja's answer is dated the 30th Jeyshta or the 18th July.

He began with noticing the surprise expressed by Mr. Farmer at the repetition of his claim to Amara and Sulya after having professed to give them up, and proceeded to inform the Supervisor that when Gen. Abercromby descended the Ghats, he told them that if Tipu should enter his country it would be proper for him to write to Mr. Farmer at Calicut who would in consequence of the Raja's complaint remonstrate with Tipu, and that if he did not write to Tipu, he would write to the Raja advising him to take care of his country and make BANDOBUST of it.

The Raja proceeded to inform Mr. Farmer that Tipu's fellows came to make disturbance in Amara and Sulya, and he ordered his people to make resistance but retire to the other side, and promised to write to Calicut from whom he hoped to receive an answer in eight days; and that he had by way of encouraging his people, told them that the invaders, whatever they might carry away, would not be able to carry away the ground. He observed further that the bandits, after staying for two or three days went off in as great hurry as they came, and at the time of their departure, Mr. Farmer's letter arrived, of which circumstance he had apprized his people, and invited them to return to the districts. That in his letter to Calicut he had requested Mr. Farmer to write to Tipu warning him not to create disturbance or else that he would send him a plain answer telling him that it would be proper for him to take care of, and make the BANDOBUST of his own country- that Mr. Farmer had accordingly written to him advising him to take care of what belonged to him and not give up any part and make the BANDOBUST of it as there was no occasion to give up what belonged to him. That in the first letter which the Raja wrote in which he was said to have relinquished the districts of Amara and Sulya, there were fifty hundred things before and fifty hundred things- the paragraph which has been so construed but that Mr. Farmer paid no attention to them.

The Raja observed further that Mr. Farmer had informed him that the Engineer had told him (the Raja) that Tipu's people and his (?) should both be present at the setting of the boundaries in order that might be done by mutual consent 'but that to this he made objections (saying that) he would find people on his own part, but Tipu was no friend of his nor of his family nor living under his authority.'

The Raja continued to observe that Mr. Farmer had informed him in his letter that ~~the Engineer had told him (the Raja) that Tipu's people~~ for the sake of putting an end to disputes, the Engineer came to examine the boundaries and settle differences, that Tipu's fellows came to surround him, that the Engineer told them that he was an English Sardar come to inspect the boundaries and to do justice to both sides, but that they refused to listen to him and abused him and fired at him. The Raja appealed to Mr. Farmer whether his people, if they should invite these fellows to a conference, were likely

to experience better treatment. He thought it very unfair that Mr. Farmer who had on all occasions blamed when he preferred complaints against Tipu's people, should suffer this outrageous behaviour to pass without censure. The Raja then proceeded to notice the deputation of Capt. Murray, which had been determined upon in consequence of his (the Raja) request to be assisted in settling the business. He thought it remarkable that he should so express himself as to this that he looked upon the business as the Raja's concern exclusively and not the concern of the Company. Having, as he said, the favour of his God, he had no cause for apprehension. Formerly, he asked for no assistance from any quarter and had hitherto achieved great actions by himself without assistance, neither did he now nor in his recent letters, crave assistance, for, "he knew all the world and was much in favour with his God." The letters which he had written were letters of information which were communicated in the way of friendship, by the advice of Gen. Abercromby, and this information was not attended to- the former, and the latter parts of what was written in his answer were not attended to, but two words in between were observed and blame rested on him. Mr. Farmer was determined to find fault with everything he wrote or said, and, therefore, it was difficult for him to know what to write or say. The Raja wrote this letter for the purpose of letting Mr. Farmer know what might happen on the morrow.

Amara and Sulya were not the new acquisitions; the stones that were placed on the boundaries- one or two hundreds years past in the days of the Ikkeri kingdom, remained still in their places. He never quitted his bounds to enter Tipu's dominions; not a length of cow's hoof nor would he suffer his districts to be taken from him as long as he and his people should continue to exist. The low estimation in which the Raja held Mr. Farmer appears by the terms in which the latter concluded vix. 'this you are to understand properly".

On the 6th July 1793, Capt. Murray arrived at Virarajpet on his way to Nalknad, the Raja's capital, from thence he addressed Mr. Farmer on the 9th of the month informing that, immediately on his arrival, he despatched his and Mr. Duncan's letters with one from himself proposing an interview, that no answer had been received but the foregoing letter was sent to be forwarded to Mr. Farmer. Virarajpet is seven miles from the top of the Ghat and is said to have been a new village, and it is 16 miles from Nalknad. This circumstance leads to a supposition that it may have borrowed its name from the Raja.

Capt. Murray wrote to Mr. Farmer again on the 11th July, informing him that he had again addressed the Raja requesting an interview. He was of the opinion that the Raja was jealous as to the admission of strangers into his capital. The Raja wrote to him a word that he should be glad to see him after the rain should be little abated. The road to Nalknad was impossible, the intermediate country consisting of marshes and jungles which according to Lieut. Emmatt's account were very difficult to pass even in dry weather.

On the 13th July, Capt. Murray left Virarajendrapet and arrived in Nalknad, and on the succeeding day he had an interview with the Raja- the indignation was greatly existed

by the insinuation of his having promised to give up Amara and Sulya, and of his having neglected to send a Vakil to assist at the negotiations at Srirangapatna. He was so transported with anger, that tears came into his eyes. As to the district, he declared that he had never promised to give them up, and as to the omission of the ancient appendages of Coorga in the treaty of peace with Tipu Sultan, he regarded it as a breach of faith on the part of the Company. He boasted of the strength of his country and the courage of his people, and declared that rather than submit to the violation of his rights he was determined to defend them to the last, and in the event of being worsted by a powerful adversary to burn and destroy everything and die in the last dyke. He exalted the superiority of the Sepoys over European soldiers, the former, he observed, were capable of making long marches while the latter spent with fatigue, fell down in numbers on the road. He declared that he had never failed in his engagements whereas the British have not fulfilled one promise out of ten. The next day when the Raja discussed with Capt. Murray in private, he was more cool. He spoke of his feats, his imprisonment and hair-breadth escape etc. This information is contained in a public and private letter of Capt. Murray- both dated the 18th July 1793. The foregoing is the substance of the private letter. The purport of the public letter will now be given, whether it is related to the conference of the 14th and the 15th July, or to that of the 14th July only.

The Raja declared to Capt. Murray that he was greatly disappointed, as to the support which he hoped to have experienced from the British, but was willing to forget the past and fulfil with fidelity the engagements which he had entered into. He professed to entertain a personal regard for Gen. Abercromby, and acknowledged to have received many marks of friendship from him. He observed that the General had felt it necessary to apologize for the indefinite manner in which the Coorga country had been described in the treaty of Srirangapatna. He exultingly exhibited to Capt. Murray the certificates which Gen. Abercromby had given him on the 31st March 1793 and which was a most honourable testimony of the Raja's faithful services to the Bombay army during the late war.

Capt. Murray asked the Raja if he approved of sending Mr. Farmer's letter to Tipu, dated the 29th June. The Raja advised the captain to wait a little longer as Tipu's people had lately been quiet. He declared that he has not trespassed upon Tipu but that Tipu's people had plundered him several times. He did not lay the blame on the Sultan and was willing to believe that HE HAD NOT AUTHORIZED THOSE ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

With respect to Amara and Sulya he declared that they formed as much a part of the Coorga country as any district contained in it for ages past, that he never intended to relinquish them, and his letter of the 6th May to Mr. Duncan from which such an intention had been inferred was misunderstood. (It must be observed that the document is not to be found in this collection.)

The Raja proceeded to give an account of the districts and of his title to them- the particulars have been given already in the proper place, and drew a comparison between the situation of the Raja of Coombla, Wallet Aggra (Vittala ?) etc. Capt. Murray subjoin-

subjoined a description of Yelusavirasime and took note of the infertility and military importance of Amara and Sulya.

He professed his readiness to believe the Raja's assertions; he described him as a man of plain and direct in his language and conduct, and without deception, of an ardent, flighty and rather watchful than jealous temper- sometimes carried away by passion, mild, liberal and humane in his Government and apparently possessing the entire affection of his people.

After such a display of the Raja's character, Capt. Murray dared not touch upon the subject of a military post or the establishment of a Residency in the Raja's dominions. Previous to taking leave, he requested permission to erect a temporary shed at Virarajpet. To this the Raja agreed and nothing else was said upon the subject of Englishmen resid- in his country.

Capt. Murray left Nalknad on the I7th July and returned to Virarajpet. On receiving the Raja's letter of the 8th July, Mr. Farmer replied to the contents in a letter to Capt. Murray, dated the I9th July. The Supervisor observed that the Raja seemed to assert in his letter to Mr. Duncan, that in a letter to Major Dow and himself (Mr. Farmer), he was expressly warranted to keep Amara and Sulya. On this, said the Supervisor, nothing appeared in the records. In his letter however to Mr. Farmer, the Raja seemed to ground his warranty to defend those districts on the general instructions from the Commissioners to him to make BANDOBUST of his own countries. Deciding therefore that Amara and Sulya to be his, said Mr. Farmer, the Raja professed to have asked within the line of their warranty.

After expressing his regret on account of the imperfection of the treaty, Mr. Farmer proceeded to inform Capt. Murray that in the enclosed letter of this date to the Raja he forbade all communication with the Sultan, except through him (Capt. Murray), and had given him to understand that if a Vakil should fruitlessly arrive from Tipu's country, he (the Raja) must abide by the consequences. Finally, Mr. Farmer expressed his fear that the Raja would not suffer his letter of the 29th June to be sent to Tipu.

Capt. Murray's reply to this letter is dated the 26th July. He informed Mr. Farmer that no suitable occasion had presented itself for opening the negotiation with Tipu, and expressed his wish that the letter to the Raja might be modified.

That letter was written in answer to the Raja's letter of the 8th July, and dated as I9th of the same month. He represented to the Raja that the invasion of Amara and Sulya indicated a belief on the part of Tipu that those districts were not ceded to the Company whereas the Raja expressed his right to them, agreeably----that-----to the stipulation of the treaty- a negotiation ought to take place. That according to the Raja's desire Capt. Murray had been deputed for the purpose of conducting the negotiation, and that Mr. Farmer had requested that Tipu would send a deputy, that if Tipu should fail to comply with this proposal the matter would be laid before Lord Cornwallis, but, if on the other hand, Tipu should send a deputy and the Raja should hold communication with him without

the assistance of Capt. Murray, Tipu would construe that circumstance as a dereliction of the Raja's cause on the part of the Company. Mr. Farmer ~~remained~~ reminded the Raja of the difficulty with which Tipu was prevailed upon to cede the Coorga country, and requested that he would at all times conduct himself so as to merit and ensure the good wishes of all the English gentlemen for which purpose it was essential that he should refrain from all acts of hostility towards Tipu unless he should obtain the consent of the Company's Government. Finally Mr. Farmer expressed the hope that through the mediation of Capt. Murray the affair in dispute would be brought to an amicable adjustment. (Capt.Murray wished that this letter might be modified.)

On the 30th July 1793, Mr. Farmer replied to Capt. Murray's letters of the 11th, 18th and the 21st of the month. The Supervisor gave the captain a great credit for the temper, skill and ability with which he had managed the Raja, and promised to recommend him to the Bombay Government. He observed that the Raja appeared to mistake the purport of the letter addressed to Tipu, and to think that it tended to bring him right to Amara and Sulya into discussion which he might wish to avoid. He was of opinion that this matter ought to be settled previous to the department of Lord Cornwallis from India because he would tell what he understood by the taluqa Coorg, (and he did not doubt that his Lordship meant to compromise the whole of real Coorg country). Mr. Farmer directed Capt. Murray to tell the Raja that so far from admitting Tipu's right to Amara and Sulya, he had in the letter afore-mentioned, complained to the Sultan of the encroachment of his officers on those districts, and Capt. Murray was to tell the Raja that he had been deputed for the purpose of ascertaining the extremities of the districts, and not the Raja's title to the districts; and if Tipu should assume a preemptory tone, the matter would be referred to Lord Cornwallis, backed with all the strong arguments urged by Coorg, but the possession of those districts would not be yielded up without discussion, which in fairness, he doubted not, would end favourably to the Raja.

(It will be observed that Mr. Farmer in his instruction to Capt. Murray, dated the 27th June, gave it as his opinion that Tipu added the original Coorga country united to Srirangapatna and despoiled of Amara and Sulya and Yelusavirasime and that the Raja would be obliged to sit down with the loss of those districts.)

Mr. Farmer's letter concludes in these terms:

You may remind him (the Raja) that the sons of Tipu are still with us, that he sees the power of the king of France destroyed and its last visible remains in this country falling under our superior power; that impressed with this, he was even offered us his and against the French; that if Tipu therefore questions the right of Coorg to Amara and Sulya, the present seems a fit hour to stamp for ever by discussion the seal and impression of right as to Amara and Sulya, after which he may, if he wants it even demand our aid, should they in future be molested.

Since writing the above letter as it would appear, Mr. Farmer received Capt. Murray's letter of the 26th July. It was Mr. Farmer's wish that Capt. Murray would endeavour to

to prevail on the Raja to give consent that the letter should be sent to Tipu. The letter was accordingly sent.

Captain Murray replied to this letter on the 5th August, and signified his intention to write immediately to the Raja to propose another meeting at Nalknad and to inform him that a negotiation would be opened with Tipu.

This letter seems to have reached Mr. Farmer on the 10th of the month, and on the following day he addressed the Governor-General-in-Council by desire of the Commissioners and transmitted sundry papers for his Lordship's information.

The Supervisor began with representing the Raja's ancient title to the three districts, his unwillingness to suffer any discussion relative thereto, and his determination to resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of Tipu and even the Company, if they were so disposed, to deprive him of them. Mr. Farmer proceeded to give an account of the invasion of the districts and of the acts of violence committed by Tipu's officers. He would not believe that these people would have dared to act in such an outrageous manner without orders received from their masters, nor could he be persuaded that Tipu would have authorised such a proceeding had he not been convinced that these places had escaped the claim of the Company in the same manner as the countries of the Raja of Nileshwaram, Coombla and Vittla, situated in the southward of Deala(?), and, therefore thought to be included in the acquisition of the Malabar country; for these reasons he was inclined to credit the assertion that the districts had been placed under the collection of Kushalnagar previous to the war. He then noticed the conciliatory measure adopted by the Commissioners in deputing Capt. Murray, and the difficulty with which that gentleman prevailed on the Raja to suffer his (Mr. Farmer's) letter to be forwarded to Tipu.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Farmer found it necessary to ask for instructions as to the conduct he should adopt, and in particular in the event of Tipu's returning an unsatisfactory answer, whether in such a case he should be authorised publicly to warrant Coorg to maintain these countries, should they again be invaded, and to offer him the aid of the Company's troops, should his own be insufficient. In the latter case, it seemed to be indispensably necessary in the opinion of the Supervisor that some person should be present on the part of the Company to ascertain the invasions had really been made or previously to warn every person advancing for that purpose that his invasion should be resisted.

About the 2nd September, Mr. Farmer received an answer from Tipu to the letter aforementioned. It was remarkable that in his reply the Sultan instead of pleading a recent alienation of the three districts, sought to justify his claim by withholding an acknowledgement of their ever having been granted or ceded to the Coorg family and by affixing to his title a very early date. He insisted that Amara and Sulya had five or six centuries, or even more, been and remained, included in the country of the port of Kodyal, and that Yelusavirasime stood, as usual, included in the taluqa of Belur, and had, for hund-

hundreds of years past, been and made part of the country of Srirangapatna, and that the said taluqs had accordingly, from ancient times, been held by the Ahmady Sarkar (Tipu's.) For these reasons, he was astonished that Mr. Farmer should, at the instance of the wicked and interested people, have written without ascertainment of the fact.

The Sultan's answer to the charge of depradations and other acts of violence and cruelty committed by his officers, is very curious. He did not attempt to deny the charge of having invaded the districts nor did he promise forbearence in time to come, but confined his observations to the Coorg country enclosed in the Company's Sarkar, and the sentence is so worded as to show that he did not consider the districts as forming a part of Coorg. As to what he was pleased to call the Coorga country, he promised that his people should never infringe upon it. He observed that as the truest and firmest friendship was established between him and the Company, and as Coorg was enclosed in the Company's Sarkar, the Supervisor might rest satisfied that the sefants of the Ahmady Sarkar would never enter therein, placing full reliance on which it would be proper for him to treat with contempt the false operations of the people of Coorga, and paying attention to the treaty of peace, and in such a manner as that the friendship existing between the Governments might daily increase.

Of this letter, Mr. Farmer sent a copy to Bengal, also a copy of further instructions sent to Capt. Murray. This letter does not appear among the documents which have been selected, but the purport of it was to call upon the Raja for further explanation, as may be inferred from Capt. Murray's letter of the 6th Sept. to Mr. Farmer from Virarajpet, in answer to the same. Mr. Farmer's letter was dated the 2nd Sept. and enclosed a translation of Tipu's letter. It was the intention of Capt. Murray to appoint a meeting with the Raja and call upon him and his people to further explanation. He considered the Raja to be with little exception- the only intelligent man in the country- he gave it as his opinion that it would be proper, at the recommendation of the Raja during the conference of July, to request Mr. Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, to question some of the Bedanore and Mangalore people, several of whom resided at that settlement.

Capt. Murray fore-sees very great difficulties in the accomplishment of any settlement between the Raja and the Sultan, and he was of opinion that it would not be one of the least to KEEP THE RAJA FROM BREAKING OUT AGAIN.

Lieut. Emmatt was employed in surveying the Raja's dominions and in making necessary enquiries respecting the acts of violence committed both by he Coorgs and Tipu's officers at different periods subsequent to the peace of Srirangapatna. Mention is made of a letter written by him to Gen. Abercromby about March 1793 and of another letter addressed to the Commissioners on the 4th April following, but these documents are not to be found in the selection.

About the beginning of July, when Capt. Murray was sent on his deputation, Lieut. Emmatt accompanied him in the capacity of a surveyor- having prosecuted his enquiries he addressed Capt. Murray on the 11th Sept. from Virarajpet the object of this letter was

was to communicate to his colleague some further circumstances of information that occurred to him during the survey of Coorg Raja's boundaries, in addition to what he communicated to the Commissioners under date the 4th April 1793. During his survey of the borders of the small district of Amara and Sulya, some of the oldest people of the Coorga country, by desire of the Raja, pointed out to him the exact limits of those districts as formerly possessed by the Coorga Raja. These people showed Lieut. Emmatt the remains of the houses that had long given them shelter, and with tears in their eyes, particularly described all the little places that had formerly nourished their domestic happiness. Others led him to the places where their near relatives had been lately murdered by the bandits of Tipu's people living on the borders of Sulia and Amara. Four of these Lieut. Emmatt found, who had been hanged in November 1792 for having refused to quit their villages and go over to Tipu's. There are thirteen others, a little without the ~~Rajas~~ Raja's boundaries who had also lately been hanged for the same reason.

During the whole of his journey round and across the aforesaid districts, Lieut. Emmatt made many enquiries of the people respecting the length of time they had been under the Coorg Raja, all of whom answered that king and their ancestors had inhabited them under the Coorga Raja longer than they had any recollection of, and that when children, they had been told that Sulia and Amara had been under the Coorg Raja, at least 200 years. With respect to Yelusavirasime, the same proofs occurred of its being under, and the property of, the Coorg Raja.

On the 4th September, the day before Mr. Duncan left Calicut on his return to the North, that gentleman addressed a letter to Capt. Murray which must have reached him, on or about the 6th of the month, and being at that time in Virarajpet. The object of that letter was to obtain a knowledge of the Raja's history so far as to point out how long the present race (of the Raja) had been in the Government and how they acquired the districts and whether Amara and Sulia were annexed to Bundar Kodyal at the commencement of hostilities, and, when Yelusavirasime was obtained by Hyder and Tipu, and annexed, as he said, to Belur. The result of Capt. Murray's enquiries was to be forwarded to Madras, whether Mr. Duncan was about to proceed on his way home, to Benares.

Capt. Murray repaired to Nalknad, the Raja's capital, soon after the receipt of this letter; left on the 11th, and reached Tellicherry on the 14th of the month. This letter of the 19th September to Mr. Duncan and of the 15th and 19th, to Mr. Farmer, contain the results of his conferences with the Raja and with the people of Tellicherry.

It will be necessary in the first instance to take notice of Capt. Murray's letter to Mr. Farmer, dated the 15th Sept, being the day after he arrived at Tellicherry from Nalknad where he had held several conferences with the Raja, and of Mr. Farmer's answer dated the 17th of the month.

Capt, Murray began with informing the Supervisor that soon after the date of his letter of the 2nd Sept., he proceeded to Nalknad where he had several meetings with the Raja, and that the Raja ~~had enraged~~ was enraged, though not surprised to find Tipu persisting to claim the three districts in dispute.

Capt. Murray declared his firm belief that the Raja was in possession of the districts before the commencement of the hostilities. He observed that the Raja repeated the request he made at the conference of the I4th July that enquiry might be made of different persons, and result be sent to Marquess Cornwallis, and renewed his promise of ability by their decision that he recommended a visit to Coorg where the Captain would meet with many inhabitants of the adjacent country as well as merchants at Tellicherry who could give the information required and that in compliance with the Raja's request he left Nalkmad and proceeded to Tellicherry which he reached on the I4th Sept. I793. His stay was limited by the Raja for fifteen days during which period it was his intention to convene the persons from whom the direct information might be expected, and examine them in the presence of Mr. Taylor. On descending the Ghat, Capt. Murray received a letter from Mr. Farmer, dated the 7th, and this letter was not found in the selection of papers from which this information is derived, but the content of it were replied to in a subsequent letter.

Capt. Murray obserbed further that the Sultan was at this time tampering with the Raja through the means of Hukum of Munshirabad (Manjrabad) that he received a letter from Tipu while he (Murray) was at Nalknad with the Sarkar's seal upon it, which he read and explained to him (Murray). In this letter Tipu flattered and held out great promises and advantages to the Raja but the proposals were not to be communicated except in a conference with the Hukum(?). The Raja expressed his anxiety to learn the nature of proposals. The Hukum (?) sent an old Hindu Sinnossy (Sanyaasi), his Guru to pave the way with the Raja.

In answer to this letter, Mr. Farmer addressed to Capt, Murray, on the I7th Sept. The Supervisor expressed his approbation of the measures taken by Capt, Murray to satisfy the Coorgs, as to a fair mode of enquiry into the period of actual possession of the districts claimed by him. That the Raja or his ancestors might have possessed these districts at some previous to the commencement of hostilities, Mr. Farmer had not much doubt, but the true point was, in his opinion, to ascertain what was the Raja's condition, and actual possession at the very period of commencement of hostilities, that is about the month of May I790, for, as there was no exact definition of what the Company were to restore him to, nothing more, on the ground of-----(?), faith and justice would be expected, than that the Company should leave him, at head, as well as they found him, a rule by which the Commissioners had been principally governed in partitioning the Malabar country which would not at this time have been settled, if recurrence would have to be to all the possessions derivable from rights founded on sound possession. He observed that other instances had arisen of the Malabar Raja falling short of their right by the total ignorance of the negotiations as to those rights, at the time of treating, and that the ceded territory was delivered by the Company's servants (not exactly so in all the instances, and in particular the Zamorin and the Rajas of Lorremenad and Cochin) as it were received from Tipu's officers. Finally Mr. Farmer was inclined to think that as the Raja affected to defy both the British and Tipu, it would be best to renounce the tribute and put him out of the Company's protection; for the present he wished that the Raja should be

be informed that the whole affair was in reference to Lord Cornwallis.

To this letter, Capt. Murray replied on the I9th Sept. I793, and enclosed a letter to Mr. Duncan, containing all the information which he had been able to collect respecting the disputed districts accompanied by Mr. Emmatt's letter afore-mentioned, and a letter from Mr. Taylor, dated the I5th September, and also copies for information of Mr. Farmer. From these documents, Capt. Murray trusted that the Supervisor would see the Raja's claims in a most favourable light than ever and not think of abandoning him.

On his return to Nalknad, Capt. Murray intended to inform the Raja of the reference made by the Supervisor to Mr. Cornwallis and that what had been done to support in the present occasion. This idea of fixing of the boundaries seemed to be at an end, and the Captain was of opinion that Tipu would never enter upon it. Besides the boundaries were everywhere- well-known by both parties, and he did not apprehend that there was much fear of infringement on either side, were the disputed districts out of the question.

Mr. Emmatt, the surveyor, accompanied Capt. Murray to Tellicherry, and was not at Cannanore. Capt. Murray's letter of the same date, (the I9th Sept.) to Mr. Duncan, will now come into consideration.

After recapitulating the questions propounded by Mr. Duncan and which have already been stated, Capt. Murray proceeded to inform that gentleman that he had waited upon the Raja at Nalknad, and after having communicated to him, the purpose of Tipu's letter to Mr. Farmer, demanded the information enquired into.

With great candor the Raja informed him that he was, as all his predecessors of the same race of Hindus as the ancient Bedanore Rajas, that this country had descendants to him through a line of ancestors of whose first establishment as the supervisor of it, there was no certain period fixed, but which period was universally acknowledged to be most remote.

He then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which his ancestors became possessed of the districts of Amara, Sulya and Yelusavirasime as afore-mentioned; the disposal of them by the Mysorean Government, invasion of Coorg-----the deportation of the inhabitants and revolution of the country, night be added, and division of Coorg into Jaghirs. The escape from Peryapatna two or three years after (ought he not have said months ?) before the commencement of the late war with Tipu, his return to the country, the revolt of the inhabitants in his favour, and in particular those of the three districts. The latter circumstance was adduced to prove that he was in possession of the districts before the commencement of the war. This matter has been enlarged upon before.

The Raja proceeded to give an account of his conquests made by him during the war, and the assistance afforded to the British army whereas the prince of Malabar rendered little if any service to the Company, and finally he requested that Capt. Murray would repair to coast for the purpose of consulting the native inhabitants who were well-acquainted with the Coorga history.

Having given the substance of the conversation with the Raja, Capt. Murray informed

Mr. Duncan that he accordingly set out for Tellicherry and arrived there on the I4th Sept. and convened several men of character who had formerly resided in Mangalore. Some of them near the district in question, caused them to be examined by Mr. Taylor, chief of Tellicherry, on the different points to be ascertained, and that they without hesitation, gave the very same account of the grant of Amara that the Raja had given and confirmed his statement. With respect to Sulya, some, with some variation of the circumstances of its becoming subject to the Coorga Rajas, which were of such a nature as not to lessen the reality of the fact, and, that with respect of Yelusavirasime, as that country lay above the Ghats, they were not acquainted with what had taken place respecting it.

Capt. Murray then adverted to Lieut. Emmatt's letters, which in his opinion, tended greatly to establish the Raja's titles to the districts. This gentleman, he observed, had long been employed as a surveyor, and was a man of intelligence and excellent character, and as it would be observed by a perusal of his letter, had taken great pains when he recently surveyed Coorg and its boundaries, in enquiring of the people on the spot in all the three disputed districts concerning the Raja's claim to them, and found throughout, the result to be in his favour.

Capt. Murray was fully convinced of the Raja's title to these places and of his determination to maintain the possession of them. Therefore, feared to provoke his resentment lest he should break with the Company and that they should lose a valuable ally possessed of strong country; when inhabitants were courageous and increasing in numbers. He observed that Mr. Duncan well knew that the Raja was a man of high spirit, and expressed his regret to find him alienated from the British nation since the conclusion of peace. He rpoceeds to notice the Raja's unwillingness to pay tribute, and the cause assigned by the Raja viz. the low state of cultivation and encouragement given to new settlers as already noticed by way of comment to the certificate. The captain then related the circumstances connected to the offers made by Tipu to the Raja through the Hukum (orders) of Munshirabad (Manjranaad).

Finally Capt. Murray observed that Tipu had not insisted upon the delivery of the three districts, and gave it as his opinion that Tipu would not be induced to revive the pretensions, or disturb the Raja in his possession of the two districts below the Ghats as they were bounded by a thick jungle, and the countries were otherwise, naturally very strong and not worth above Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Mr. Taylor's letter to Duncan, of the I8th Sept, I793, will now come for consideration. Having noticed the arrival of Capt. Murray, and the examination of the witness, the Chief of Tellicherry gave it as his opinion that in consideration of the good conduct invariably maintained towards the English by the Raja during the war, it was incumbent on the Company to support him in the preservation of the taluqa Coorga, as it stood previous to its dismemberament.

Mr. Taylor proceeded to give an account of the Raja's progess, the services rendered by him to the Company, the engagements entered into with him, and the strict adherence to them. He drew a contrast between the heroic conduct of the Raja-----and the Malabar

Malabar chiefs who all fled, and when the country swarmed with Tipu's troops until they were dislodged by the Company's troops, and the Rajas reinstated. These Rajas, he observed seemed for the most part more anxious to secure possession of their own tweeritories than to assist in bringing the war to the conclusion. On the contrary, the Coorga Raja at all times, most zealously assisted the British, and when the Bombay army descended the Ghats at the end of the May I79I, he kept possession of his country in defiance with Tipu, and again at the commencement of the fair season, opened the way to the capital. Had he been inclined to temporise with Tipu at this juncture, said Mr. Tayor, would most probably have ceded the disputed districts to him. But what prospect would the Raja have had under existing circumstances if he had betrayed the Company?

After introducing some further arguments in support of the Raja's cause, Mr. Taylor took notice of the commercial advantage which the Company derived from their connection with this prince, and the opening which the occupation of the Coorga country would give, in case of a future war, into the Mysorean country, also the protection which it would afford against an invasion of the Malabar province.

Finally Mr. Taylor reported the testimony adduced by the natives in favour of the Raja and his claims to Amara and Sulya, and confessed their ignorance with respect to Yelusavira seeme. He admitted the fact of these districts having been dismembered.

On the 20th September I783, Mr. Farmer addressed Lord Cornwallis on the subject of the disputed districts and transmitted sundry documents for his information.

It is a circumstance well-known that at the conclusion of the peace between Tipu and the allied powers in March I792, two sons of the Sultan were delivered up as hostages and conducted to Madras, where their continuance was unnecessarily protracted by an unaccommodating disposition of the Nizam's ministers manifested on this occasion. At the time when Lord Cornwallis left India, nothing of any great importance remained unadjusted between Tipu and the confederates, and it was his Lordship's earnest desire that the hostages should be liberated but that desire were not complied with till some months after. ~~It~~ In December I793, Tipu's vakils residing at Madras engaged to become responsible for the fulfilment of the treaty in the surrender of certain portions of territory to the Nizam. In February I794, the hostages were liberated and in the succeeding month set out for Srirangapatna accompanied by Capt. Doveton.

It was naturally unexpected by Sir John Shore (who had just then succeeded to the Supreme Government) that in the arrival of Capt. Doveton at Sultan's court, all unadjusted points would be brought into discussion, as far as Tipu might feel it his interest to agitate them.

Under the expectation, the Governor-General drew up certain instructions by which Capt. Doveton was to be guided in the event of the unadjusted points becoming the subject of conversation between the Sultan and him. The letter is dated the 27th March (I794). With respect to Coorga, Sir John Shore desired that the Raja seemed disposed to settle his disputes with Tipu, and declared his unwillingness to be implicated there-in.

On the 27th February I794, the princes accompanied by Major Doveton, commenced their journey from Madras. On the I7th March, they ascended the Ghats and encamped on the Peddanaik Durgam Pass where they were met by Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, an officer in Tipu's service. Tipu who had been on a circuit in his country for two or three months lay encamped with a small army near Devanahalli to which place he desired that the princes might proceed. On the 28th they marched to the place of ~~the~~ his encampment, and the meeting took place on the 29th. The Sultan received Capt. Doveton very graciously and spoke highly of Lord Cornwallis who had manifested so much kindness towards the hostages and had lately interceded on their behalf. He reprobated (?) the conduct of the French in murdering their king(in France), gave it as his opinion that they deserved to suffer every misfortune that had befallen them, and professed to admire the excellency of the British constitution. Capt. Doveton obtained his absence of leave on the 6th April, and quitted the Sultan's camp on the I8th- on his way to Calcutta. (Letter from Capt. Doveton to Sir John Shore- on the 3Ist March & I5th April, I794).

The letter of the 27th October I794, from Bengal to Bombay (entered in Madras volume) contains some further particulars respecting the deputation of Capt. Doveton. The Bombay Government were informed that as Capt. Doveton had not proceeded to Srirangapatna, no negotiation had taken place relative to the boundaries between the Sultan, the Coorg Raja and the Company. It would not indeed be expected that under existing circumstances when Tipu had experienced so much kindness from the Company Government in the liberation of the princes, and when he himself had ceded sundry places to the Company which did not belong to him (and of which unfair proceeding complaint had been made), the Sultan should be very forward to open a disagreeable proposition, or negotiation.

Capt. Doveton, on his departure, was charged with the conveyance of a friendly letter to Sir John Shore, to which the Governor-General replied on the 9th July following, and informed the Sultan that he was glad to hear that the Amins, who have been appointed by him, and the Nizam, were exerting themselves to adjust the boundary disputes. He expressed his hope that his Highness would have cause to be satisfied in which case the stipulation of the treaty of Srirangapatna would be completed to the satisfaction of all parties.

To return to the letter of the 27th October I794 from Bengal to Bombay, the Supreme Board informed the Bombay Government that no other opportunity had presented itself for bringing forward a discussion of the boundaries of Coorga but that this circumstance was the less to be regretted as every measure of conciliation had been tried and the Company's engagements with the Sultan had been strictly adhered to. They observed that the Raja was unwilling that the Company Government should interpose, but that the Sultan was inclined to an amicable accommodation, therefore, the Governor-General hoped that the dispute had by this time been terminated.

Nothing further occurred on the subject of Coorg- until December I795 when complaint was made of frequent depradation committed by Coorg people in the district of Peryapatna.

Sd) Capt. Macleod- 8th December I795.

True Copy of the Original, & of the photostat copy obtained by me in January I966, in London.

(I.M.Muthanna) I. M. Muthanna 31/1/'66.

(695) 46

The photo-copy of the Report of Captain J. Macleod. 8th December 1795

The typed copy of this affixed.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

I. M. Muthana

Dec-1966.

(695) 46

E. R. Hillcanal
London, 20 K.
20/12/1960.

The Coorga Country fell under the dominion of Hyder Ally in when he invaded Malabar. The districts of Amera, Soolia, and Ersavara Sawmy, ancient appendages of Coorga were alienated, and Coorga itself was parcelled out in Jaghires - the period when this partition took place is not exactly stated.

The authority of the Mysorean Government was, at different times, disputed by the Coorga Chiefs. In the Raja Chow Vee Rajinder Veeran and his brother, both Infants, were conveyed to the Fort of Periapatam, where they were held in captivity till when they both escaped. The period of their escape is variously stated.

Long captivity and escape.

During the War of 1780-4 the Coorga people made common cause with the Company against the Mysorean. Cota, or Utia, Vaig, appeared as their Civil and Military Chief - this man anxiously looked to the British for protection, but was necessarily abandoned by them, when, in consequence of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Great Britain and France, orders were received in India for opening a Negociation with Tippoo Sultaun on liberal terms.

War of 1780-84

In February 1784 while the Negociations were carrying on at Mangalore Utia Vaig made earnest application to the Commr. in Chief of the British Army on the Malabar Coast for assistance; informing him at the same time, that the country below the Ghauts, to the northward of Mangalore, was all in Tippoo's hands, and that he Sultaun was preparing to reduce Coorga; for which purpose he had assembled 12,000 Horse, 30,000 Foot, and 40 pieces of Artillery &c, at Betane, situated about 10 miles N.E. of the Coorga Camp and Country; thro' which it would be necessary for him to fight his way, if he intended to attack their Army.

It might be supposed that Cota Vaig was either related, or strongly attached, to the interests of the Raja of Coorga, he is, however, represented by Col. Andrew Gordon in

in his Letter of 31st January 1784 to the Bombay Government, as an important Raja, who was making conquests in the Coorgal Country — The Colonel informed them that Tippoo had marched a body of troops against him.

Peace of Mangalore and abandonment of the Coorgs by the Company.

On the 11th March 1784, Peace was concluded between the Company and Tippoo Sultaun; by which event, the people of Coorga, and of the province of Malabar, were laid open to the Tyrant's resentment. — The events which followed are but slightly mentioned in these materials. It appears however, on the authority of Mr Ulsthoff Agt. Resd. at Poona (Lte of 17th Oct. 1795 to the Govr. Gl) that the power of Tippoo was not permanently established at that time (1784) for, as that Gentleman observed, the Sultaun was engaged in hostilities with the Malabars and Coorgs in the beginning of the year 1786, when the allied Armies of the Marattas and Nizam invaded his Country in the direction of Beddanoor. Altho' the exact period is not mentioned, it was asserted by Genl Abercromby in his letter of 12 Febry 1791 to Ld Cornwallis, that the Coorga Country had been laid waste by Tippoo for some years; and by the Coorga Raja, at a conference with Capt. Murray in July 1793 (Capt. Murray to Mr Duncan 19 Sept. 1793) that it was universally known that Tippoo, partly by force, and partly by treachery, carried away captive above a Lac of the Inhabitants of Coorga, and afterwards parcelled out the Coorga Country in Jaghires to his Dependants. — At this conference, the Raja observed that his Country remained with Hyder and Tippoo till the time of his escape from Periapatam, which (he said) took place two or three years previous to the commencement of the war. The circumstance of Tippoo's being engaged with the Marattas and Nizam, in the Adoni Quarter in 1786 and in January 1787, would lead to a supposition that he evacuated the Coorga Country about that time. — The Raja proceeded to inform Capt. Murray that he immediately returned to his own Country, where he was acknowledged as their Raja by every man it, and that the inhabitants of Amera, Soolia and Ersawara Saiomy were among the first who shewed their attachment to him.

Invasion of Coorga by Tippoo — Desolation of the Country, and deportation of the inhabitants.

Partition of the Country into Jaghires

Raja's escape from Tippoo. Return to his own Country. Revolution of the inhabitants in his favor

Period of the Raja's escape differently stated.

The account given by Mr Taylor Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter to the Malabar Commissioners dated 2 April 1793, is widely different from the account given by the Raja respecting the period of his escape, and leads to different conclusions. — Mr Taylor states that soon after the breaking out of the War, the Raja and his brother, who had been confined from their Infancy

on

Resolution in his favor and expulsion of Tippoo's troops.

in one of Tippoo's forts, made their escape, and returned to their own country, where the Raja immediately found followers and adherents, with whom he made head against Tippoo's troops, and recovered his country; the post of Marcara, being the last from whence he dislodged them. The Raja offered to make common cause with the English. Mr Taylor, reflecting on the importance of having the Coorga pass open, gladly accepted his offer of friendship, and invited him to Tellicherry, where an Agreement was entered into in the month of October 1790. at which time he was in the actual possession of his Country. He ever after shewed himself the steady and zealous friend of the British, and at one time or other, furnished upwards of 3000 Bullocks for the use of the Army.

unaided by the Company's troops

Overtures made by the Raja to the Chief of Tellicherry gladly accepted.

Services rendered by the Raja.

Question, as to the period when the war commenced, discussed.

To ascertain what is meant by the commencement of the War, will be found to be a matter of some importance as respects the three districts, which were, for so long a time, the subject of litigation between Tippoo, the Raja and the Company: for the matter seems to have been brought to this issue by the Commissioners, Supervisor and Chief of Tellicherry. Was the Raja of Coorga in the actual possession of Amera, Soodra and Ersawara Savomy, at the time when hostilities commenced? If so; it must be understood that in ceding the Talook Coorg, Tippoo intended to cede the 3 districts as included in the territory possessed by the Raja previous to the commencement of hostilities. But what is intended by the commencement of hostilities? Tippoo's attack on the Raja of Travancore's lines on 29th Decr 1789; the first act of hostility committed by the Coorga Raja against Tippoo, or the first act of hostility committed by the Company's troops against Tippoo.

Coorga tribute

Affixed to the name of the Talook Koorg in the treaty of Seringapatam, was a tribute of 6000 Pagodas. Was this a sum charged by the lump, or did it consist of certain particulars? The latter probably was not the case – It was said that the disputed districts were annexed to the Government of Mangalore. a question would then arise. Was not Tribute paid by the Inhabitants of these districts to the Government of Mangalore, and to how late a period?

The commencement of the War on the part of the Company would seem to have taken place in April or May 1790, prior to which date the Coorga Raja is said to have commenced hostilities with Tippoo, and to have recovered

recovered a part of his Country.

Raja's heroic conduct, and zealous attachment manifested towards the British during the War of 1789-92

The progress made by the Raja, and the assistance afforded by him to Genl Abercromby, during the war, are briefly noticed by the Raja himself, Genl Abercromby and by Mr Taylor. It appears by Mr Taylor's letter of 10 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan, that the Coorga Raja retook his own Country before the war began; invited the Company's troops into it, afforded them a passage to Seringapatam, and furnished them with every accommodation in his power, whereas the Malabar Rajas all fled. That this young Prince at all times, most zealously assisted the English, and when the Bombay Army descended the Ghauts, at the end of May 1791, kept possession of his Country in defiance of Tippoo, and against the beginning of the fair season, opened the way to Seringapatam.

Certificate granted him by Genl Abercromby, setting forth the Reconquest of Coorga by the Raja and assisted by the British — Overtures made by the former to the latter — Treaty — Services rendered by the Raja

Genl Abercromby's acknowledgment of the Raja's services was drawn up in the form of a Treaty, and by him presented to the Raja on the 31st March 1793, a few days previous to his departure for Bombay.

The 1st Article states that at the commencement of the War, the Raja was in possession of the greatest part of the Coorga Country, the remainder of which he afterwards recovered without the aid of the Company — that he offered his assistance, and that in consequence of this offer, an Agreement was entered into on the 26 October 1790.

The 2d Art. states that the Raja entered most heartily into the War, and supplied the Bombay Army under Genl Abercromby with a quantity of Grain and Cattle, without which the Troops would have been greatly distressed, and for which the Raja had to this period, declined taking any pecuniary compensation.

Raja's unshaken fidelity

The 3d Art: states, that from the commencement of the War to its conclusion, the Raja continued most firmly attached to the interest of the Company, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Tippoo to seduce him. The Raja's Letter of 17 July 1792 to the Chief of Cotchiery, affords a striking instance of his fidelity. The Raja observed, that while Genl Abercromby and his Army were in his country, Tippoo's Officers wrote to him, requesting him to commit some treason against the English Army to make them go away — that he sent these letters, and the Messengers who brought them, to Genl Abercromby; and wrote to Tippoo informing him that he had but one Tongue, and having pledged his word

A striking instance adduced.

to the English, he would never prove false to them.

Opinion of Coorg separated from Tippoo

The 4th Art: states that, in March 1792, when settling the Articles of the Treaty of Peace at Seringapatam Lord Cornwallis, in consideration of the noble and disinterested conduct of the Raja, determined to render him entirely independent of Tippoo, and to extend to him, and his Country, the Company's protection - that numberless objections were made to this on the part of the Sultaun, but were overruled; and that the Tribute, amounting to 8000 Hoons, said to have been annually paid to Tippoo from the Coorga Country, was transferred to the Company.

Tribute transferred to the Company (the amount trifling)

Raja's pretended consent to remain a tributary Prince

The 5th Art: states that the Raja readily agreed to pay to the Company 8000 Hoons per annum for their friendship: tho' he declared that Tippoo never received that sum from his Country.

This stipulation was made in conformity to Lord Cornwallis's Letter of 23d March 1792 to Genl Abercromby, altho' the sum was considered to be trifling, no advance was to be made.

Complaints as to the payment of tribute.

Whatever willingness the Raja may have expressed in his communications with Genl Abercromby, his tone was materially altered, when at a conference with Mr Duncan, which took place a few days after, he complained of the change of circumstances in which he was now placed by the modification of the Treaty of October 1790, which imposed no tribute upon him. He did not see why he should pay for the Company's protection, for he considered them to be under obligation to him in a greater degree than he was indebted to them. and as to the future; he was under no apprehensions; for he asserted that Tippoo could not overcome him by force, or deceive him by fraud.

Minute of Mr Duncan 4th Apr: 1793.

No tribute imposed by the Treaty of 1790.

"He considered the Company to be under obligation to him and thought he could take care of himself therefore ought not to pay for their assistance or protection

Mr Duncan proceeded to observe that the Raja had not, on his part, entered into any engagements for the payment of his tribute; nor had he even been asked to sign such Engagements; since, from the tenor of his language, it appeared that such a proposition would have only rendered him more jealous of the English, without effectually securing the payments for which it would be necessary, for a time, to trust to his good will, and to his honor, of which he appeared to possess a high sense. That he promised to pay up the whole by the end of each year in such a way as should best suit him. He said he had realized nothing from his Country since the war, but would, if required

Nobody dared to ask him to sign the certificate: an act, by which his dependance would have been recognized by himself.

Payment of tribute promised.

Low state of the Country pleaded.

Certificate.

Raja says he must borrow money to pay the tribute.

2 years tribute relinquished by the Company.

Raja's complaints made to Captain Murray as to the amount of the tribute; which he considered to be disproportioned to the uncultivated, & the impoverished state of the country

required, borrow money and pay the Company from the same time the Malabar Rajas did. Mr Duncan allowed him about 12 Months' abatement of tribute for the improvement of his Country.

The Raja made similar complaints to Captain Murray, who was deputed to Nedeuar in July & Sept. following. The Captain observed, in his letter of 19 Sept. to Mr Duncan, that it was his opinion that the Raja was not satisfied that any Revenue should be taken from him. He did not however express himself in such plain terms as those he made use of in conversation with Mr Duncan. He considered the tribute to be laid too high, because the Country produced but little. He admitted that the inhabitants and cultivation were increasing; but, at the same time, complained of the great expence he incurred in making advances to the new Settlers, to whom he gave land free for 5 years, and of the inability of the old Ryots, at this time, to pay their full Rents.

The Company's confidence in the Raja as to his internal administration, and consequent promise of non-interference

The 6th Art. of the Certificate asserts that the Company never intended to interfere in the interior management of the Raja's Country, trusting that a Prince possessing the most liberal sentiments would make the happiness of his people his constant study.

Conquests made by the Raja during the War, relinquished at the Peace.

It may now be proper to take further notice of the conduct of the War on the part of the Raja, as stated by the Raja himself, briefly, and incidentally on several occasions.

In his letter of 7 June 1792 the Raja informed the Commissioners appointed to settle the province of Malabar that formerly there were disputes between him and Tippoo — that Tippoo took the whole of his Country — that he took from Tippoo, Eggoor, a good Country, that lay contiguous to the Mangalore and Bednore Districts, and that he had given up the Country of Eggoor by order of General Abercromby.

In a letter bearing the same date, he informed the Chief of Tellicherry that he took certain districts belonging to Ajur Nagur and Mangalore and that at the conclusion of Peace, he evacuated Tippoo's Country.

In a subsequent letter to the same person (17 July 1792) he mentioned having taken sundry places situated between Sanbermarinee and Mangalore, also the districts of Ajur; the whole of which he

he relinquished

In his letter of 2d April 1793 to Genl. Abercromby, he notices the restoration of the Village of Ergoor which he had taken from the Sultaun

Raja's Conquests

Finally, during his conferences with Capt: Matthw. Murray at Nookiar, in July 1793. the Raja mentioned the names of sundry places which he had wrested from Tippoo during the War, and relinquished at the conclusion of Peace — Viz. Phidoos, Cappagurry, Punja & Bellary Merda and hinted at other places situated beyond Anneea and Soolea, of the whole of which the annual Revenue amounted to 40,000 Hoons. He declared that he could have maintained the possession of these places in defiance of Tippoo; and that even at this time, the inhabitants came to him for protection which he could not now give them. / Capt. Murray to Mr Duncan 19 Sept: 1793.

unnecessarily relinquished as the Raja thought, he hesitating in submitting to Tippoo's goo.

Having noticed briefly the events of the War, it will be proper to take into consideration the disputes which succeeded the Treaty of Peace concluded at Seringapatam 18 March 1792 respecting the Districts of Anneea, Soolea, and Ersavara — Sawny, and the invasions and predatory incursions which took place on both sides, whether authorized or unauthorized by Tippoo Sultaun and the Coorga Raja.

Coorga returned by Tippoo.

On the 15 March 1792, the day previous to the signature of the Definitive Treaty, Lord Cornwallis writing to Sir Charles Oakeley Govr. of Madras informed him respecting the progress of the Negociation, and the vigorous defence for which the Enemy was preparing. On the subject of Coorga, he observed that it was with great difficulty that Tippoo was brought to relinquish that Country.

This circumstance was mentioned to the Raja by Mr Farmer, Supervisor of Calicut, in a letter dated 19 July 1793. He had already, in his ltr of 27 June, directed Capt Murray, who was deputed to Nookiar, to tell the Raja that by the cession of the Malabar Country, the Coorga Country was understood to be included, and that when it was found not to be so, the War was very near being resumed, merely to shew the good faith of the Company to him — that it was very unfortunate that no well informed person was present on his part when the Stipulations of the Peace were settled, and that, by a similar mistake

Limits of Coorga undefined.

The Raja acts that it was to be regretted that no Vakeel was sent by him to Seringapatam in March 1792

mistake and negligence, certain that Rajas were entirely precluded from the protection of the Company, for which reasons it would be necessary for the Raja to content himself with the Taluck of Coorga, dismembered of the districts of Amera Soolea and Ersawara Sawny, in the defence of which he would receive no help from the Company's Government. Capt. Murray was directed, in the event of a Negociation with Tippoo's Officers, to insist upon the Raja's title to the three districts.

The Raja told he must be contented to lose Amera Soolea and Ersawara Sawny, as he would not be assisted by the Company in maintaining the possession of them

Capt. Murray arrived at Nockner the Raja's Capital on the 13th July, and on the following day delivered his message, unreservedly, as it would appear, by the effects which the communication of it produced. Instead of taking any blame upon himself for not having deputed a Vakeel to Seringapatam in March 1792, he upbraided the English with ill faith in neglecting his interests, and with tears of rage, declared his determination whatever conduct the Company might be pleased to adopt, to defend the disputed districts, and in the event of being worsted by the Enemy, to burn and destroy every thing and die in the last Dyke (Capt. Murray's private letter of 18 July 1793).

The Raja enraged, lays the blame on Negociators of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and resolves to defend the districts to the last extremity.

Having stated the circumstances under which the Treaty was concluded, and the dissatisfaction expressed by the Raja on being made acquainted therewith it may be proper in the next place, to state the particulars which these documents afford respecting the three Districts of Amera, Soolea and Ersawara Sawny.

Amera

With respect to Amera, the Raja informed Captain Murray, at the conference which took place at Nockner on the 14th July 1793, that on a former occasion, a Raja and a Warrior, one of his predecessors, being on a visit to the Rannee of Bednore, and having found favor in her sight, she, having no children, called him her son, and made over this district to him as a Nizaja, giving it the name of Amera, which in the language of that Country, signifies Milk, and was emblematical of the new relation established between them.

Granted by a Rannee of Bednore to an Ancestor of the Coorga Raja

This small District produced little. Its importance was derived from from its proximity to the Mangee Ghaut which is a Key to the Coorga Country. (Capt. Murray 18 July 1793)

Unproductive, but important in a military point of view.

Further respecting the Raja's title to it

Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of 18 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan, confirmed the Raja's statement with respect to the grant of Amera by a Rannee of Bednore to the Coorga family. At another conference at Nokner, in Sept. 1793, the Raja repeated the information respecting the grant of Amera by the Rannee of Bednore. He stated it to have taken place near two Centuries back. Capt. Murray to Mr Duncan 19 Sept. 1793

1793.

The Malabar Commissioners, in their letter of 12 June 1792 to Lord Cornwallis, writing on the subject of Amera, observed that in the Map taken by Capt. Reynolds there was marked, as included in the limits of the Coorga Country, the district of Amera, formerly given to the Raja's family by the Rannie of Bedmore: for this reason they were of opinion that this district ought rather to be considered as annexed to the Coorga country, than originally forming part of the Talook Coorga, and that Tippoo might claim it as part of the Bedmore Country.

Description of Amera in Capt. Reynolds's Map

Soolea

The small district of SOOLEA which lay contiguous to Amera was likewise a grant to the Coorga Raja, made some time afterwards by a Raja of Bedmore, part of the revenues of which were to be appropriated to the maintenance to the Tell Cauvery Pagoda, an ancient sanctified place of Hindoo worship and resort situated in the Coorg at the source of the Cauvery River. Capt. Murray 19 Sept. 1793/— Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of 18 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan, states that Soolea had, at various times, been attached to the Talook Coorg, having been originally granted as a maintenance to a Pagoda in that Talook but wrested from, and retaken at different times by the Coorga Raja. Soolea, like Amera, was unproductive, and derived importance from its proximity to a Pass, called the Soloreu Pass.

Granted to the Coorga Country by a Raja of Bedmore.

Originally granted as a maintenance to the Tell-Cauvery Pagoda.

A strong post but unproductive

Amera & Soolea their importance

The possession of either the Mendee or Soloreu passes would enable Tippoo to invade Coorga at pleasure; whereas it would not be in the power of the Raja, the master of these two places, to annoy Tippoo in the Mangalore Country. Capt. Murray to Mr Dassner 18 July 1793.

The importance of Amera and Soolea in a Military point of view, and their insignificance as to the Revenue which they produced is further set forth in Captain Murray's letter of 19 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan. These two Districts below the Ghauts, said he, are bounded by a thick Jungle, and the countries, otherwise, naturally strong and not above 5000 Rupees value per annum. For these reasons he did think that Tippoo would renew his pretensions, or disturb the Raja in the possession of them.

Small Revenue produced.

Further particulars respecting the disposal of these places will be introduced hereafter: for the present it will be proper to give a short description of the other district claimed by Tippoo, that is, Ersawara Sawony.

Ersawara Sawony.

Ersawara Sawony, which is also called by the name of Asara, Elsery, and Saul Hazar Moolk, is described thus by Capt. Murray in his letter of

18

Ersawara Savony described.

Insignificance of this district.

Ceded by a Raja of Beloor to a Raja of Coorga.

Tippoo disallows the assertion

Injustice done to the inhabitants.

Ersawara and Sooda agreed. Situation

Made at the Raja's request. Ersawara in the former statement

Quere Ajur Ajur Nagar

Another statement of the Raja's title

18th July 1793 to Mr Farmer. Ersawara Savony is a long strip of land in the North of the Coorga Country which runs into Tippoo's district, but is at present waste, excepting a small part of the south end of it, which is under the Raja; as for the rest, he seems to make no account of it.

The account given by the Coorga Raja (as per Capt. Murray's Letter of 19 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan) states that Ersawara Savony anciently belonged to the Raja of Beloor but that that the Coorga Raja had wars with that power, and that it was ceded to the Coorg at a peace which took place between them many ages ago, and remained as a Coorg district until the whole of the Coorga Country passed into the hands of Hyder, about 20 years back.

Tippoo Sultaun, in his letter of Augt. to Mr Farmer insisted that the Talooka of Ersawara Savony stood as usual included in the Talooka of Beloor, and had for hundreds of years past, "been and made part of the Country of Seringapatam.

Lieut Dennett, who was employed in surveying the district asserted that Ersawara Savony, or the Sant Hazar Mooli, had been proved, by the testimony of the inhabitants, to have belonged to the Rajas for two hundred years, or more (Lre to Capt. Murray 11 Sept. 1793).

When Captain Murray visited Tellicherry, for the purpose of consulting the Natives of Malabar Bednore and Mysore who resided there, he was unable to obtain further information respecting this place being situated above the Ghauts (Lre of 19 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan).

The Raja of Coorga, in his letter of 7 June 1792 to the Commissioners observed that the districts of Aroura Sangity, and Haley lay between the Ghauts on the Mangalore side and were considered part of the Coorga Country for 4 or 500 years, and that, during all this period, they they neither belonged to the Piggore or Mangalore Countries

The account which the Raja gave to the Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of 17 July 1792, differs a little from the abovementioned statement. He informed that Gentleman that he had retained these two Districts because they had been in his possession ever since the time of the King of Ignery, a period of more than 200 years and that when Hyder took Bednore he examined the

districts

Amera & Soolea.

Raja says Hyder ally restored the districts

his appeal

Mutual Outrages committed by the Coorga & Tippoo's people

districts appertaining thereto, and found that these two places formerly belonged to the Raja of Iguery and were given to the Coorga Raja, and that in the same manner Hyder ceded these two places to the Coorga; on which account Tippoo ought not to have invaded them. He appealed to the old Inhabitants of Tellicherry for the truth of this assertion.

About May 1792, and at some period subsequent thereto, Tippoo Sultaun complained of Outrages committed by the Coorga people. Tippoo himself invaded the disputed districts in June 1792 — the matter was represented to Lord Cornwallis, and his Lordship (as it may be inferred from Mr Cherry's letter of 2 Jany 1793 to Tippoo's Vakeel, then at Madras with the Hostages) asserted the Raja's right to maintain possession of which had belonged to his family more than 200 years.

Ld Cornwallis asserts the Raja's title to the districts

At the conference at Nedkanar 14 July 1793, the Raja appealed to the people of Biddanore, Illyporee, and Malabar for the truth of his assertion that Amera and Soolea had, for centuries, been appendages of the Coorga Country, and declared his willingness for any future investigation, "to submit to whatever Courts they might give to it — insisted that Lord Cornwallis meant the whole of the Coorga Country, and that none but Tippoo would pretend to say that any partial division which either Hyder, or himself, might have made of the Country, would be the true intention of the Article of the Treaty. (Capt. Murray 18 July 1793)

Raja's appeal to his Neighbours, and eventually to Ld Cornwallis

Dismemberment

Mr Farmer, Superviser of Malabar, does not seem to have been made acquainted with the purport of Mr Cherry's letter of 2 Jany 1793, in which the Raja's right to Amera and Soolea is insisted upon; and if he was, he did not conceive that Lord Cornwallis had decidedly pronounced in the Raja's favor; for, in his Letter of 30 July 1794 to Captain Murray, he expressed his wish that the matter might be settled previous to the departure of Lord Cornwallis for Europe; as he could tell what he understood by Talook Coorg. Mr Farmer directed Capt. Murray to tell the Raja, that so far from admitting Tippoo's right to Amera and Soolea (in the letter of 29th June intended to be sent to the Sultaun at a convenient opportunity) he had complained to — that Chief of the encroachment of his Officers on those districts — that he (Mr Farmer) did not at all doubt that Amera and Soolea, which had been invaded, belonged to the Coorg, but merely wished to fix the real Boundary between Amera and Soolea and the Countries of Tippoo — that should Tippoo deny the right of the Coorg to Amera and Soolea the point of right would go in reference to Lord Cornwallis, backed with all

Opinion of Mr Farmer Superviser of Malabar communicated to the Raja by Captain Murray.

* And Mr F. doubted not that his Lordship meant comprehending the whole of the real Coorg Country.

all the strong arguments urged by him (the Raja) but that the possession of these districts would not be yielded up without such discussion, which, in fairness, there was no doubt would end favorably to the Raja of Coorga.

Negociation proposed by Mr Farmer to Tippoo – Tippoo will not allow that the 3 Districts were ever granted or ceded to the Rajas of Coorga

Mr Farmer's proposals for a Negociation seem to have reached Tippoo in Aug.t 1793. – In reply, the Sultaun informed him that the Talooka of Amera and Soolea had for more than 5 or 600 years been included in the Country of the Bunder or Port of Coorgal, and that that Bunder made part of the Ashoodey Sirear, and that the Talooka of Ersawara Surny stood, as usual, included in the Talooka of Beloor, and had for hundreds of years past made part of the Country of Seringapatam – The Sultaun took no notice of the exceptions subsequently made.

Application made to the Natives, Inhabitants of the Coast for information, as to the Raja's title to the Districts

The Raja having appealed to the Natives of Bednore, Mangalore &c., Capt. Murray (in his letter of 6 Sept. 1793) advised Mr Farmer to apply to Mr Taylor, because many of these people resided at Tellicherry.

At the Raja's request, Capt. Murray repaired to Tellicherry for the purpose of prosecuting his enquiries. He arrived at that settlement on the 14th September and on the 15th addressed a letter to Mr Farmer, in which he assured him that he had no doubt of the Raja's having been in possession of the districts before the commencement of hostilities. The Raja had repeated his request that Capt. Murray would enquire of indifferent persons respecting these places and send their report to Marquis Cornwallis, and repeated his promise to abide by it.

Raja's ultimate appeal to Lord Cornwallis

Favorable result of the enquiries made on the spot, as respects Amera and Soolea.

Capt. Murray, having made the necessary enquiries at Tellicherry was happy to find that the testimony of persons who had resided near the Districts of Amera and Soolea confirmed the Raja's own statement. As the district of Ersawara Sawony lay above the Ghauts, they were not acquainted with the particulars respecting it.

It has been already observed that the limits of Coorga were not defined in the Treaty of Seringapatam.

Raja's title doubted by the Malabar Commissioners and Tippoo's visier

The Malabar Commissioners in their letter of 12 June 1792 to Ld Cornwallis, and Mr Farmer in his letter of 27 June 1793 to Capt. Murray, gave an opinion in favor of Tippoo's claim. On the contrary, Mr Farmer's letter of 30 July* favored the Raja. He soon after returned to his former opinion and in his letter of 17 Sept. to Capt. Murray expressed a wish that the Company would give up the Raja's tribute and leave him to settle his dispute with Tippoo, since he affected to despise both them and him

See Amera

* to Capt. Murray.

sion. He observed, however, that the chief point to be ascertained, was whether the Raja was in actual possession of these places about May 1790.

Chief of Tellicherry advocates the Raja's cause

Mr Taylor Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of 18 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan, asserted and explained the Raja's right to the Districts of Ameera and Soolia — as to Essawaea Sawmy he was not sufficiently informed to give a decided opinion. He admitted that Hyder Ally had dismembered the Talook Coorg of these districts, but was at the same time of opinion that that circumstance ought to have no weight, and advised that, in consideration of the important services rendered by the Raja, he should be effectually supported by the Company in the maintenance of his districts.

Dismemberment of Coorga

The alienation of the three districts by the Government of Mysore is a fact admitted by all parties, the Raja himself not excepted.

Mr Farmer, Supervisor of Malabar, in his letter of instruction to Capt. Murray who was about to proceed on his deputation to Nadiknar (27 June 1793) states that Tippoo, after having subjected the Coorga Country, divided it, and placed part under the Government of Khoosal Nagger, and part under Seringapatam. He stated his belief that the three districts were placed under the former, as they seemed to have been accessions, tho' of a long standing to the Country of Coorga, whilst the original Coorg Country was placed under Seringapatam, and had only delivered under the name of Talook Coorg.

At the Conference of 14 July 1793 at Nadiknar the Raja admitted that Hyder and Tippoo had divided the Country (Capt Murray to Mr Farmer 18 July 1793).

Mr Farmer, in his letter of 11 Aug.t 1793 to Bengal, says. If Ameera, Soolia and Essaura Sawmy were, previous to the War, placed under the Collection of Khoosal Nagger, Tippoo would be of opinion that they ought to escape the claim of the Company, in the same manner as the Countries of Nellesseram Coorah and Ethil Agra, situated to the southward of the Deela (and thought to be included in the acquisition of the Malabar Country) had escaped the claims of the Company.

Tippoo, in his letter (which must have been written about the same time) told Mr Farmer that Ameera and Soolia had been included in the Country of the Bunder or Port of Coorgal and that Essaura Sawmy Sood, as usual, included in the Taluka of Beloor, and had

for

Dismemberment of Coorga

for hundreds of years past made part of the Country of Seringapatam.

Mr Taylor, in his letter of 18 Sept. 1793 to Mr Duncan, admitted that Hyder did possess himself of these Districts, and that they were dismembered and part attached to other Taloods, as convenience of situation, or other motives, might determine.

At a Conference which took place between Captain Murray and the Coorga Raja at Nodnar in September 1793, the Raja informed the Captain that Amera and Soolea remained in possession of the Rajas till about 12 years after Hyder conquered the Bednore country; about which time he became master of the whole Coorga country above the Ghauts, as well as those districts below. He admitted that about this time Hyder attached Amera and Soolea to Coriah Bunder. He proceeded to mention the invasion of Coorga by Tippoo, the captivity of more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and the

Partition into Jagheers

division of the Coorga country into Jagheers which were bestowed on the Sultaunis Dependants.

According to the period when Hyder took Bednore, the Raja (in his letter of 17 July 1792) informed the Chief of Tellicherry, that at that period the Conqueror examined the districts appertaining thereto, and found that Amera and Soolea formerly belonged to the Raja of Igneery, and were given to the Coorga; and that, in the same manner Hyder ceded these two places to the Coorga Raja

As to the period when hostilities commenced and the situation of the Districts at that period

Great stress has been laid upon the state of affairs when hostilities commenced. The period of the commencement of hostilities refers to three Parties viz. the Raja - Tippoo, and the Company.

Mr Farmer, in his letter of 11 Augt. 1793 to the Bengal Government, confesses himself to be ignorant of the fact, whether the districts were placed under the Collection of Khoosal Nugger previous to the war; and, in the event of the question being solved in the affirmative, admits that these districts must, like the Countries of Nidesuram, Coomla and Etal Agra, have escaped the claim of the Company.

Captain Murray (in his letter of 15 Sept. to Mr Farmer) declared his firm belief that the Raja was in possession of the Districts before the commencement of Hostilities.

Mr

Mr Farmer, in his letter of 17th Sept: 1793. to Captain Murray, in answer to the foregoing letter, observed that the chief point to be ascertained was, whether the Raja was in actual possession of these places about May 1790; for as there was no exact definition of what the Company were to restore him to, nothing more ought to be expected.

Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, in his letter of 18 September. to Mr Duncan, observed that the Raja retook his own country before the war began, and invited the Company's troops into it.

In consequence of instructions received from Mr Duncan, Captain Murray put the question to the Raja, whether at the commencement of hostilities, Nileswara and Sodda were annexed to Bundar Coryal, and when Cotawara Sunny was obtained by Hyder and Tippoo, and annexed, as he said, to Beloor. The Raja, in reply, informed Capt: Murray that he escaped from Periapatam two or three years "×" before the war commenced, that he then returned to his country, where he was acknowledged as their Raja by every man in it, and that the inhabitants of the three Districts were among the first who showed their attachment to him; so that it would be seen that these places were possessed, and maintained by him long before the war. / Capt. Murray to Mr Duncan 19 Sept. 1793.

× M. 46: 645 He ought perhaps to have said Months.

Either the Raja or Mr Taylor must have made a great mistake as to the period of his escape from Periapatam; for the latter states it to have taken place soon after the breaking out of the War, when he and his Brother returned to their own country where the Raja immediately found followers and adherents with whom he made head against Tippoo's troops, and recovered his country, the post of Mercara being the last from whence he dislodged them. / Mr Taylor Chief of Tellicherry to the Malabar Commissioners 2d April 1793.

It may be supposed that by the commencement of the War, Mr Taylor intended the Sultaun's attack on the Raja of Travancore's Lines on the 29th Dec: 1789 and not April or May 1790 when according to Mr Farmer's letter of 17 Sept. (see above ×) there was no hostilities commenced on the part of the Company. On referring to a letter of 21st June 1792 from Mr Taylor to the Bombay Council on the subject of Coringotta, which Tippoo took upon him to cede to the Company, and was claimed by the French as an appendage of Mahe; it appears that in April or May 1790, the Company's troops attacked Tippoo's troops

troops posted in Corringotta, which was also in the neighbourhood of Pottichowy, and drove them out. The commencement of hostilities on the part of the Raja would appear to have taken place between the two periods of Decr. 1789 and April 1790. – In the same letter, Mr Taylor observed, that the first hostile measure on the part of the Company was the expulsion of Tippoo's troops from every part of the Malabar Country.

The question put by Mr Farmer seems to be this. Did the Sultaun intend to cede the territory which the Raja suspected at the period when the Company first invaded his dominions. It appears that the Raja obtained both Coorga, and its dependencies by a revolution of the inhabitants in his favor, and by the prowess of his arms – thus the districts were reannexed by revolution and conquest, and not by any act sanctioned by Tippoo. It seems however to be argued on the side of the Raja that if Tippoo did not intend to cede the whole of the dominions which had belonged to the Coorga family, he ought to have signified it. On the other hand it was argued that Tippoo intentionally, by Sabook Coorg, Coorga, despoiled of its appendages and annexed to Seringapatam.

Having given some account of the Raja's prowess – of the termination of the War – the oversight of the Negociators at Seringapatam, as respects the interests of the Coorga Raja, and other Malabar Princes, the resentment expressed by the Raja on the occasion, and his determination not to give up the districts which ought to have been specifically mentioned in the Treaty – his description of those districts – disposal of them at different periods of time and the Raja's title to them – Also the Engagements entered into between the Company and the Raja and the tribute imposed upon him. it will be proper to give a connected account of the events which followed the signature of the treaty of Seringapatam – particularly the Depredations committed by the Coorga people upon Tippoo's subjects – the repeated invasions of the disputed districts by Tippoo's people – the Company's transactions with the Raja. their communications with Tippoo – Survey of the Districts and enquiries made for the purpose of ascertaining the Raja's title to them – Cautious conduct adopted by the Bengal Government.

It has been observed, that soon after the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, the Company's government received complaints, both on the part of Tippoo and the Coorga Raja, of outrages committed. The acts of violence imputed to the Coorga people seem to have been unauthorized by the Raja; neither is it asserted that the invasion of Amera and Soolia was sanctioned by Tippoo. In consequence of the latter circumstance, various means were adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the Raja's title to the disputed Districts, and of effecting an amicable adjustment. The success which attended the investigation has been already set forth – some further particulars will now be introduced. An amicable adjustment of differences was found to be impracticable – the Districts were of trifling value, tho' two of them were naturally strong (as has been already noticed) Tippoo does not appear to have been very anxious to obtain possession of them. He endeavored to gain the Raja by gentle means, but failing in the experiment, and knowing what a determined character he had to deal with, he seems for a considerable time to have sat down quietly with the loss of the Districts.

1792

Between March and June.

Charges brought against the Coorga people by the Annils of Seringapatam.

Lord Cornwallis writes the Raja

During the march from Seringapatam to Madras, the Annils of Seringapatam complained of the conduct of the Coorga Raja – Lord Cornwallis wrote to the Raja in consequence, and the Raja wrote an exculpatory letter to the Chief of Tellicherry. This letter was forwarded to Lord Cornwallis, and his Lordship, in consequence expressed his hope that Tippoo would be satisfied with the explanation given, and refrain from acts of violence. – These particulars were communicated by Mr Cherry to Tippoo's Vakeels 21 Sept. 1792.

He began with nothing this since the war, and vindicated his right to the Districts

The Coorga Raja in his letter of 7th June 1792 informed the Malabar Commissr. that Tippoo was preparing to take Amera Bangy and Salay by force and declared his determination to defend them, but at the same time acknowledged his need of the Company's assistance. In his letter, written apparently the same day to the Chief of Tellicherry, he declared his determination not to give up the Districts altho' he should receive an order from the Company to surrender them. If Tippoo should fire, he was resolved to return the fire.

Tippoo's Officers prepare to invade Amera and Soolia

Raja asks for help – is determined to resist the invader

Negociation proposed by the British

In answer to these letters the Chief of Tellicherry

Tellicherry, and the Commissioners proposed an amicable negociation, agreeably to the 7th Art. of the Treaty of Seringapatam. The Raja was requested to invite Tippoo to send Deputies to Tellicherry. He was told that he ought to have explained the matter to Genl Abercromby who would have left troops in the district, in which case an Officer belonging to the Company would have engaged in the discussion. This no troops could now be sent from Cannanore. They promised to represent the matter to Genl Abercromby.

No British troops could be sent for the defence of Amera and Soolea

The Chief of Tellicherry having transmitted copies of the Raja's letter of 7th June and of their answer, the Commiss.rs addressed the Chief of Tellicherry in a letter dated 13 June. They informed him that as the limits of Coorga were not ascertained in the treaty, no troops could with propriety be sent, even admitting the season to be favorable. They advised the Chief to write to Tippoo's Officer, and propose the deputation of proper persons to the Boundaries.

Negociation proposed by the Malabar Commissioners

Invasion of Amera and Soolea by Tippoo's troops

A few days after the date of the Raja's letter of 7th June 1792, Tippoo's people did actually invade the districts of Amera and Soolea. The Raja's letter to the Chief of Tellicherry announcing this event was dated the 17th of July 1792. The primary object of this letter was the vindication of his character from the charges brought against him by the Aumils of Periapatam, apparently, previous to the invasion of Amera and Soolea by Tippoo's people. It has been already observed that a copy of this letter was transmitted to Lord Cornwallis, and the Raja's account of his conduct communicated to Tippoo.

Raja's reply to the charges brought against him by the Aumils of Periapatam

An instance of the Raja's fidelity to the British

The Raja began with relating an instance of his fidelity towards the British during the War, and the passage of Genl Abercromby thro' the Coorga Country to Seringapatam (where he arrived on 15th Feby 1792) The Raja concluded that Tippoo was enraged at his disappointment (in not being able to seduce him) and at the progress of the Company's troops, and in revenge had written word that he had committed outrages in his territories. The Raja acknowledged to have received warning from Lord Cornwallis against the commission of any act which might give offence to Tippoo, as Peace was then recently concluded. He observed further that after the conclusion of Peace Genl Abercromby was in the Coorga Country, and told him that he ought not to molest the Territories of Tippoo; promising him, at the same time, that he should retain quietly his ancient possessions for which reason he had relinquished certain places which he had acquired during the War and retained the districts of Amera and Soolea, which he had

Warned by L.d Cornwallis and Genl Abercromby not to molest Tippoo's subjects

Promise made by Genl Abercromby to the Raja that he should be supported in the maintenance of his ancient possessions, upon the strength of which he retained Amera and Soolea.

Amera and Soolia invaded by Tippoo's people without opposition.

Atrocities committed by the Invaders

had possessed ever since the time of the King of Ignery, being upwards of 200 years – that Tippoo's people came to take these places by force – that he told them that these places had belonged to him for a long time past, and that, in the name of the Company, he put a stop to their proceedings – that Tippoo's people, however, fired upon his people, and took possession of these places – that the Coorga people retired without returning the fire – and that since Tippoo's people had entered these places they killed many of the inhabitants, and mutilated others, by cutting off their Ears and Noses.

(These circumstances are more particularly adverted to in the Raja's letter of 8 July 1793 to Mr Farmer and in other places to which reference will be made – this invasion was followed by other invasions a few months afterwards.)

Alienation of Amera and Soolia by Hyder Ally

The Raja proceeded to inform Mr Taylor respecting the disposal of Amera and Soolia by Hyder Ally when he took Bednore.

Charges brought against the Coorga people by the Aumil of Arkulgoor and Kootoor

Apparently, about the end of October, or beginning of November, 1792 the Coorga people, to the number of 2, or 3000 invaded the territory under the charge of the Aumil of Arkulgoor and Kootoor, whose name was Mahomed Takir ud deen – this man charges them with having plundered and beat the inhabitants of a country yielding near 10000 Pagodas – with having destroyed the houses and actually killed wounded and carried off several of the inhabitants, and plundered and laid waste the country.

Atrocities said to have been committed.

This letter of complaint was received at Madras about the 20th November, and forwarded to Bengal. An enquiry was instituted by the Bengal Govt and in the mean while (2 Jany 1793) a communication was made by Mr Cherry to Tippoo (which then at Madras with the Hostages) exculpating the Raja as to any personal share in the blame.

Passages made by the Bengal Govt and Mr Cherry and promises as to the future

Mr Cherry informed the Vakeels that Lord Cornwallis regarded this affair as a repetition of the former complaint, from which it would appear that the people of the Ashmedy District were the aggressors in attacking Amera and Sulla (Quere) – Mr Cherry says no more in vindication of what was past but promises that in future the Coorga Raja will not be suffered to give offence to Tippoo; but at the same time

Raja's title to Amera &c. vindicated by the Govt of Bengal

time appears the Vakeels that the Raja will not be expected to relinquish his just claims to Districts which have been in his family more than 200 years. [If the latter part of this message was dictated by Lord Cornwallis, as it may be presumed it was, his Lordship must have understood by Talook Coorg, the possessions of the Coorga family. Probably he did not know that in Tippoo's Jummabundy, Talook Coorg, meant Coorga, dismembered of its ancient appendages, and placed under the Government of Seringapatam; whereas, the Districts of Amee and Soolia were placed under the Government of Mangalore. That this was the true state of the case, seems to have been the belief of the Malabar Commissioners, and Mr Farmer, the Sequestrator, altho' these Gentlemen were fully disposed to admit the ancient rights of the Coorga family to the disputed Districts.

As to the definition of the term Talook Coorg.

Two ideas seem to have been confounded. Viz. A territorial Cession, and the restoration of a Prince to his dominions - One party seems to have contemplated the one idea, and the other party the other idea. Affixed to the term Talook Coorg, in the Treaty of Seringapatam is the sum of 3000 Pagodas or Hoons. A question would arise as to the Country from which this Revenue was derived. The Governor General who succeeded Lord Cornwallis wished the Raja to settle the matter with Tippoo without the interference of the Company.]

That it been intended to restore the Raja to his ancient dominions and had Tippoo designed to cede the original Talook Coorg only to the Company, the Raja would have become tributary to the Company for the original Coorga, and to Tippoo for the appendages.

At the close of this letter to the Vakeels Mr Henry seems to have admitted that the common people might have committed Depredations upon Tippoo's subjects without the authority of the Raja. He promised that the lower class of people would not be countenanced in the commission of any outrages, and that the representation of Mahomed Ibrahim Khan would be taken into consideration by the Bombay Government.

Acknowledgment of unauthorized depredations committed by the Coorga people in Nilgoor or Koolsoor.

To put a stop to such proceedings, Mr Henry gave it as his opinion that Tippoo ought to caution his own people not to enter into any disputes with the Borderers, but rather to cultivate harmony and good neighbourhood.

1793. April

The next paper which follows in order of date, is the letter from Mr Taylor Chief of Tellicherry to the Malabar Commissioners, dated 2d April 1793, and enclosing a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Coorga Raja in Feb: 1790 and the Certificate given by Genl Abercromby to the Raja on the 31st March 1793.

Mr Taylor's account of the Raja's Prowess and his Engagements with the Company

Mr Taylor began with commending the Raja for the fidelity

fidelity which he had manifested towards the Company on all occasions - gave an account of the Raja's escape from confinement soon after the breaking out of the War - his return to his own Country - Revolution of the inhabitants in his favor - Expulsion of Tippoo's troops - Overtures made by him to the Chiefs of Sattiehessy - Conclusion of a Treaty in Oct. 1790, at which time he was in the actual possession of his Country - Assistance afforded by the Raja to the Company's troops - Tribute imposed upon the Raja by the Company at the conclusion of the Peace of Seringapatam

The Raja

By virtue of the Treaty of Oct. 1790, the Raja's family was to provided with a safe asylum at Sattiehessy during the War - the Raja was to become the ally of the Company, and to be rendered independent of Tippoo - The Company to have the sole Commerce, and no other European Nation to be suffered to interfere - No mention of Tribute

Provisions of the Treaty of Oct 26. 1790.

The Certificate given by Genl Abercromby (the person whom and the Raja then subsisted a mutual esteem) was dated 31 March 1793 a day or two previous to the General's departure for Bombay.

Certificate, in which Genl Abercromby acknowledged the reconquest of the Coorga Country by the Raja without assistance. the important services rendered by the Raja to the Company; and his unshaken fidelity manifested towards the British on all occasions

In this Certificate the General acknowledges that prior to the commencement of the War the Raja had recovered the greatest part of the Coorga Country, and that he afterwards conquered the remainder of it without the assistance of the Company - that he offered to assist him; that his offers were accepted and a treaty concluded as aforementioned - that the Raja entered most heartily into the War, and rendered the most essential service to the Bombay Army - that from the commencement to the conclusion of the War, he continued most firmly attached to the interest of the Company, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Tippoo to seduce him, and that it was the noble and disinterested conduct of the Raja that interested Lord Cornwallis so much in his favor, as to create in his Lordship's mind a determination to render him entirely independent of Tippoo, and to extend to him and his Country the Company's protection.

Fidelity with which Coorga was obtained by his Negociation.

The Certificate further states that numberless objections presented themselves but were overruled; and that the ~~and that the~~ Tribute, amounting to 80000 Hoons, said to have been annually paid to Tippoo from the Coorga Country, was transferred to the Company - that the Raja readily agreed to pay this sum of 80000 Hoons accordingly

Tribute was paid to the Company

Certificate

annum, as a consideration for the friendship and protection ~~and friendship~~ of the Company; altho' he declared that Tippoo never received that sum from his Country; and he afterwards objected to the payment of any tribute; and finally, that it was never intended on the part of the Company to interfere in the interior management of the Raja's Country; trusting that a Prince possessing the most liberal sentiments, would make the happiness of his People his constant study.

Non interference of the Company in the internal administration of Coorga.

The Moors were reckoned at 3 Rupees each.

In consequence of the representation made by the Bengal Government, Genl Abercromby called upon the Coorga Raja to answer to the charges brought against his subjects by Tippoo's Officers. In justification of his conduct, the Raja addressed Genl Abercromby on the 2d April 1793.

Raja's answer to the charges brought against him

He began with assuring the General that, since the peace, his people had never gone into Tippoo's Country to plunder it, and that, in conformity to his advice, he had given up the village of Cogoor, altho' it belonged to him (the Raja).

He admitted, however, that the Sultaun had just cause to complain, tho' he laid the blame on those who did not deserve it; and entered into a partial explanation of the circumstances which had recently occurred. This explanation appears to relate solely to the affair complained of by the Aumil of Arkilgoor and Kootoor, and not to the outrages said to have been committed between the months of March and June within the limits subject to the jurisdiction of the Aumils of Periapatam. To the charges preferred by these people he replied on a former occasion, and asserted that the acts of violence complained of were perpetrated by the Army previous to the commission of Peace. That is, that the grievance was felt in February 1792, when Genl Abercromby marched for Seringapatam; whereas the complaint was preferred during the march of Lord Cornwallis's army from Seringapatam to Madras, which his Lordship seems to have reached about the middle of June 1792. Lord Cornwallis was so far from entertaining the opinion that the outrages were committed as early as the period when the Army marched to Seringapatam, that he expressed his belief that the acts of violence complained of were committed in consequence of the invasion of Amera and Soolia by Tippoo's people, which took place in June. This again appears to be an error of a few days on the other side. Had the Raja, in his letter of 17 July 1792, imputed to the Army acts of violence committed

Tippoo

17 July 1792

committed on its return from Seringapatam after the conclusion of Peace, the case would seem more probable, and the dates of the offence and complaint would more nearly accord. Similar excesses appear to have been committed by the Marratta Army under Purseram Bow on its march Homewards and the Sultaun's Beyde Cavalry were charged with having plundered the Allied Armies. In the aforesaid Letter of 17 July, the Raja acknowledged, that after the conclusion of Peace he was admonished by Lord Cornwallis by letter, and by Genl Abercromby by word of mouth not to molest the Territories of Tippoo or commit any act which might give offence to Tippoo. Whether this admonition was given in consequence of any complaint made by Tippoo's Officers, or not, is not mentioned.

× Genl Abercromby

The Raja charges the Rajas of Burigah and Coomla with having invaded the Territory of the Animal of Arkil Coor and Kootoor

To proceed to the Raja's explanation of the outrage more recently complained of. He observed that Tippoo complained that the Coorga Raja's people were plundering below the Ghauts. He assured General Abercromby that it was not his people, but those belonging to the Burigah Raja, and Ramunt Varoo, the Coomly Raja. He observed that the latter had a house at Tellichery, and received a pension of 200 Rupees per Month, but as he considered this sum to be insufficient for his maintenance, he went upon a plundering expedition against Tippoo's subjects. At first setting out, he requested that the Raja would permit him to pass thro' his country, but on being refused, he made his way thro' the Nelisseram Country being attended by 5, or 600 Freebooters. He took up his abode in the Jungle, and from thence made inroads into Tippoo's Country, which being close to Coorga, Tippoo imputed the blame to him, and his subjects. The Raja had heard that some of Tippoo's people had seized the Burigah Raja. As to the Coomly Raja, the Raja of Coorga was of opinion that it would be advisable for General Abercromby to make enquiry after him.

Recent invasion of Amera Soolia and Cosawara Sawony by Tippoo's people

Having entered into a justification of his own conduct, the Raja renewed his complaints against Tippoo's people, who were at this time plundering the Districts of Amera, Soolia and Cosawara Sawony, which he said, had belonged to his family for 200 years, and of whose conduct he took no notice. [Lieut Emmatt's Ltr of 11 Sept. 1793 to Capt. Murray notices acts of violence committed subsequent to the invasion of the Districts in June 1792, and prior to the incursion now complained of.]

Genl Abercromby warned the Raja with respect to the charges brought against him by Tippoo.

On the 3d April, Genl Abercromby addressed the Malabar Commissioners on the subject of Tippoo's complaints, and transmitted several papers for their

information

Investigation set on foot by Genl Abercromby in consequence of Tippoo's complaints

information. He hoped that they would use their endeavours to investigate the past, and guard against any future disturbances on the frontiers. Orders were now sent to the Commanding Officer on the Coast to employ the Surveyors, and use every means in his power to obtain an insight into the real state of the frontiers, and communicate to the Commissioners the information acquired, and that the Raja was called upon to deliver an answer in writing to the Sultaun's complaints.

It is remarkable that Genl Abercromby, in a letter dated 26 March 1793 forwarding an extract of a letter from Lieut: Connett, made it appear to the Commissioners that no such outrages as were alledged in Tippoo's Memorial against the Raja, had taken place since the Peace. This information was communicated by the Commissioners to Mr Kennar, the Supervisor of Malabar, in their letter of 21st June following.

Raja's conference with Mr Duncan on 3d April.

The Raja of Coorga was present at Cannanore on the 31st March 1793, when Genl Abercromby signed the Certificate, and continued there some days, during which period, he conversed with Mr Duncan. The conference took place on the 3d April when the Raja returned to Tellichery, from whence he was about to move and to his own Country.

The Raja indignant at being considered tributary to the Company

Mr Duncan began his Minute with observing that the Raja was displeased at the change which had recently taken place in his circumstances, and objected to the payment of any tribute as the price of the Company's protection. He had reconquered his Country without assistance from the Company therefore was of opinion that the obligation existed on their side; and as for the future, he proposed to entertain no apprehensions. His country had been devastated, but was now recovering, and increasing in population, but not sufficiently recovered to admit of the payment of Tribute: for these reasons Mr Duncan agreed to excuse him a years tribute, that is the Tribute of 1792/3. — He gave it as his opinion that it would be proper to conciliate this Raja, lest he should become an enemy. This subject has been already introduced by way of comment on the Certificate.

Outrages complained of on both sides.

Mr Duncan having admonished the Raja on the subject of Tippoo's complaints, the Raja promised to avoid future disputes with that Chief. At the same time he declared his resolution not to allow Tippoo's people to encroach upon him in any great degree without resistance. He recommended the appointment of Harcarras on the part of the Commissioners, to act as Spies; intimating that these people would report who were the Aggressors. From this, and other circumstances

Mr

Raja jealous of the Company's control.

Mr Duncan apprehended that the Raja would not, at this time, readily acquiesce in the establishment of other modes of controul over him, or any permanent Malcar in his country.

Combla Raja

As to the Combla Raja, the principal cause of the disturbances complained of by Tippoo, he offered to seize on this man, and deliver him up to Tippoo, or even to kill him.

Coorga Raja's sanguinary resolution respecting him.

Mr Duncan warned him against any such rash proceedings, and required the Raja to send him to the British, if he should enter the Coorga Country in a hostile manner, and fall into the Raja's hands.

Coorga Months

At the close of this Minute Mr Duncan gives a list of the Coorga Months received from the Raja. Viz.

1st	Cheytee	April	
2d	Wysshaak	May	
3d	Seydee	June	
4th	Ashar	July	
5th	Srawun	August	
6th	Bhadepudd	September	
7th	Amijee	October.	
8th	Karthek	November	
9th	Marguishee	December	
10th	Poosheea	January	The Coorga Month
11th	Mangee	February	The Collecting Season
12th	Phalgun	March	The season for settling the accounts with the Ryots

The next article which presents itself is a letter from the Commissioners to Mr Farmer the Supervisor, dated 21 June 1793. This letter begins with noticing the communication made by General Abercromby on the 26 March 1793 the substance of which has been already introduced.

Invasion of Amera Soolea and Ersawara Sawmy

In the course of this Month (June) the Commissioners had received two complaints from the Coorga Raja, representing the encroachments made by Tippoo into the districts of Amera, Soolea, and Ersawara Sawmy. In the month of September 1792 the Raja addressed the Commissioners and informed them that, for the sake of Peace, he had relinquished the Districts of Amera and Soolea. Now indeed, he complained that Tippoo had invaded his districts. The Commissioners did not see how the Raja could reclaim them after having relinquished them.

A passage in one of the Raja's letters misunderstood in which he appeared to have relinquished the Districts

(Perhaps, this affair may be explained thus. For the sake of Peace, the Raja suffered Tippoo's people to take possession, for the time being, without resistance but did not intend to yeild them in perpetuity)

The

The Commissioners enclosed a copy of the Coorga Raja's first complaint, as entered in their Proceedings of 2d June 1793 — of Mr Duncan's last letter to the Raja, and the Commiss.rs letter written in consequence to Lt Col. Hartley, and the information received in consequence from Lt Emmett, which last was not so clear as to afford satisfaction as to the grounds of the dispute. For this reason the Commissioners wished that Mr Farmer would write to the Coorga Raja, or direct Mr Gahley, the Northern Superintendant, to advise him that a Gentleman (Captain Murray) would be deputed, and that he would be accompanied by Lt Emmett (who was an Officer in the Corps of Engineers) into that part of the Country to adjust the dispute in question, as well as any other that might exist relative to boundaries. Capt. Murray was considered to be a fit person to settle this business — he was well acquainted with the Raja's character, and would use his utmost endeavour to bring about a good understanding between all parties. It would be Captain Murray's first business (after having conversed with the Raja on the subject) to invite Tippoo's Officer to a conference, and if he should refuse to attend, to mark out the Boundary, agreeably to the Raja's directions. It was understood that the Madras Government would write to Tippoo, inviting him to depute proper persons to meet Capt.n Murray.

Deputation of Capt. Murray and Lt Emmett resolved upon, for the purpose of surveying the Country and negotiating with the Raja and Tippoo.

The Commiss.rs letter of 25th June to Mr Farmer is worthy of attention. The Coorga Country was considered to be the most important part of all the line of frontier on the western side of India; and it was desirable to bring the Raja under the controul of the Company: the present predicament in which the Raja stood seemed to afford a pretext for stationing a Military force in the disputed districts, and it was intended to make a proposition to that effect, but should the Raja refuse to accede to the proposal, the propriety of appointing a Resident was to be insisted on, whether a native of Britain or India.

The Commissioners wish to station a Military force on the Mysore frontier or to appoint a Residency

Mr Farmer lost no time in forwarding the views of the Commissioners — his letter of instruction to Capt. Murray was dated the 27 June and was accompanied by a letter of the same date to the Coorga Raja and copies of the Commiss.rs letters of 21st and 25 of the same month, also extracts from their proceedings on 28 March and 2d June.

On his letter of instruction, Mr Farmer noticed the alienation of the 3 disputed Districts, and the annexation of the original Coorga Country to the territory more immediately subject to the Government of Seringapatam. He was well persuaded that this only was delivered under the name of Salook Coorg. On the other hand he was aware that under the denomination

Mr Farmer's instructions to Capt. Murray.

The Talook Coorg undefined

denomination of Talook Coorg the Raja contemplated the ancient dominions of the Prince of Coorga: He was also of opinion that Lord Cornwallis entertained the same idea / but not being aware of the dismemberment, omitted to stipulate for the inclusion of the 3 Districts / Mr Farmer directed Capt. Murray to tell the Raja that it was an unfortunate circumstance that no well informed person was present on his part when the minutiae of the Peace were settled – that by a similar mistake and neglignce on their part, the Rajas of Coorla, Chul Agra, Bangur, and Nellisweram, had been entirely precluded from the protection of the Company, which was fully intended to have been given to them, by obtaining, as the Negociators thought, the whole of the Malabar Country from Dilla southward: but when all matters were settled, it was found that these countries were excluded, as having been separated from the Calicut Cutcherry, and placed under Khoosal Nugger as Amera and Soolea were – that this was wholly irremediable after the signature of the Treaty: for which reason the Raja ought also to reconcile himself to his disappointment – that no opportunity, however, would be lost completely to reinstate him in his former possessions / anterior to the acquisition of the Districts / but that, in the interim, the Company could not demand from Tippoo what he did not grant by the Treaty, and therefore could not depend such parts from the efforts of Tippoo's Officers to resume them – the Raja and his people knowing how Tippoo had divided the Country would be able to point out exactly the limits of the Talook Coorg, subordinate immediately to Seringapatam

Sundry Malabar Rajas overlooked

Mr Farmer expects the Raja to make up his mind to lose the 3 Districts

Captain Murray was directed to hold forth a different language to Tippoo's Officer, telling him that by the term Talook Coorg ought to be understood the usual possession of the Coorga Raja and his family. Lieut: Connell of the Engineers would accompany Capt.n Murray. &c.a.

A different language to be held forth to Tippoo

Mr Farmer informed the Raja that by the appointment of General Abercromby, Gov.r of Bombay, the full power and arrangement of the countries ceded by Tippoo in this quarter would devolve to him after the departure of the Bengal Commiss.rs / Duncan and Kiddand / which would soon take place, as they had completed their business. These gentlemen had transmitted the letter which they had received from the Raja, bearing date 13 Wysaac Wed / about May /. Mr Farmer expressed his surprize to find that the Raja now claimed the Districts of Amera and Soolea, which, according to the tenor of his

Mr Farmer's appointment to the Office of Supravisor

He reminds the Raja that he had relinquished the 3 Districts

his former letter to Mr Farmer he appeared to have relinquished – Mr Farmer reminded the Coorga Raja that when it was proposed that Tippoo should be invited to send a Deputy he/the Raja objected to the measure, and that in consequence of this refusal, the Boundaries were fixed, according to the description given by the Coorga people only Finally, Mr Farmer expressed his hope that matters would settled amicably between the Raja and Tippoo's Officers thro' the means of Captain Murray, who was the Raja's Friend.

Raja's aversion to a Negotiation with Tippoo.

Boundaries fixed by the Coorga people

In addition to the foregoing letter, Captain Murray was charged with a letter from Mr Farmer to Tippoo dated 29th June – This letter was kept back a long time/if it was sent at all/.

Mr Farmer's letter to Tippoo complaining of the invasion of the district and proposing a Negociation

Mr Farmer informed the Sultaun that General Abercromby had appointed him Supravisor of the whole of the Company's possessions in the province of Malabar. He then recited the Coorga Raja's complaint of the invasion of the Countries of Amera and Soolea and Ersawara Sawmy/which, for many hundred years, had formed part of the Coorga Country, and were therefore ceded to the Company/ and the acts of violence committed by Tippoo's Officer, these acts are specifically mentioned such as plundering the inhabitants, driving off the Cattle, and carrying away the Ryots with their families. Mr Farmer imputes these evils to the ignorance of the Officer: he therefore deputed Captain Murray, a prudent man to adjust this matter with the Sultaun's Officers in that quarter, and expressed his hope that Tippoo would depute a proper person to meet him that the matter might be settled amicably.

Raja & Tippoo's charges brought against the Raja

Mr Farmer proceeded to inform the Sultaun that the complaints made by his Vakeels had been investigated, and the result of the enquiries communicated to the Government of Madras; and gave it as his opinion that the best way to prevent such disputes in future would be to fix the Boundaries, and that this was the object of Captain Murray's deputation.

Mr Farmer's letter of 27 June 1793 seems to have been sent to the Raja previous to the departure of Captain Murray – the Raja's answer is dated the 30 Jistabol, or 8th July.

Raja's answer to Mr Farmer's letter

He began with noticing the surprize expressed by Mr Farmer at the repetition of his claim to Amera and Soolea after having professed to give them up; and proceeded to inform the Supravisor that when Genl Abercromby

descended

descended the Ghauts he told him that if Tippoo should enter his Country, it would be proper for him to write to Mr Farmer at Calicut who would in consequence of the Raja's complaint remonstrate with Tippoo, and that if he did not write to Tippoo, he would write to the Raja, advising him to take care of his Country, and make the Bundabust of it. The Raja proceeded to inform Mr Farmer that Tippoo's fellows came to make disturbances in Amera and Sooda, and that he ordered his people to make no resistance, but retire to the other side - and promised to write to Calicut, from whence he hoped to receive an answer in 8 days; and that he had by way of encouraging his people, told them that the Invaders (whatever they might carry away) would not be able to carry away the Ground. He observed further, that this Banditti, after staying two or three days, went off in as great a hurry as they came, and that at the time of their departure, Mr Farmer's letter arrived, of which circumstance he had apprized his people, and invited them to return to the districts - that in his letter to Calicut he had requested Mr Farmer to write to Tippoo warning him not to create disturbance, or else that he would send him a plain answer telling him that it would be proper for him to take care of, and make the Bundabast of his own Country - that Mr Farmer had accordingly written to him, advising him to take care of what belonged to him, and not give up any part of it, and make the Bundabast of it, as there was no occasion to give up what belonged to him. That in the first letter which the Raja wrote in which he was said to have relinquished the districts of Amera and Sooda, there were fifty hundred things before, and fifty hundred things the year agrapt which had been so construed, but that Mr Farmer paid no attention to them.

Raja's statement of the invasion of the Districts

Raja says Mr Farmer advised him to take care of his Country and not give up any part of it

He denies having promised to give up the districts.

The Raja observed further, that Mr Farmer had informed him in his letter that the Engineer had told him (the Raja) that Tippoo's people and his should both be present at the settling of the Boundaries in order that matters might be done by mutual consent "but that to this he made objections he could find people on his own part, but Tippoo was no friend of his nor of his family, nor living under his authority." - The Raja continued to observe that for the sake of putting an end to disputes, the Engineer came to examine the Boundaries and settle differences, that Tippoo's fellows came to surround him, that the Engineer told them that he was an English Sirdar come to inspect the Boundaries, and to do justice to both sides, but that they refused to hearken to him, and abused him, and fired at him. The Raja appealed to Mr Farmer, whether his people, if they should invite Tippoo fellows to a conference, were likely to experience better treatment. He thought

Measure adopted for fixing Boundaries

*Quere he told the Engineer

Mr Boswell maltreated by Tippoo's people

thought it very unfair that Mr Farmer, who had on all occasions blamed him when he preferred complaints against Tippoo's people, should suffer this outrageous behavior to pass without censure. The Raja then proceeded to notice the deputation of Captain Murray, which had been determined upon in consequence of his (the Raja's) request to be assisted in settling this business. He thought it remarkable that he should so express himself as to shew that he looked upon this business as the Raja's concern exclusively, and not the concern of the Company. Having, as he said, the favor of his God, he had no cause of apprehension. Formerly, he asked for no assistance from any quarter, and had hitherto atchieved great actions by himself without assistance, neither did he now, nor in his recent letters, crave assistance; for he "knew all the world, and was much in favor with his God". The letters which he had written were letters of information, which was communicated in the way of friendship, by the advice of General Abercromby; and this information was not attended to. The former and latter parts of what was written in his answer were not attended to, but two words between were observed, and blame was laid on him. Mr Farmer was determined to find fault with every thing he wrote or said, therefore it was difficult for him to know what to write or say. The Raja wrote this letter for the purpose of letting Mr Farmer know what might happen on the morrow. Sonera and Sodea were not new acquisitions: the Stones that were placed on the Boundaries one or two hundred years past in the days of the Ekareean remained still in their places. He never quitted his bounds to enter Tippoo's dominions, no not the length of a Cow's hoof, nor would he suffer his districts to be taken from him, as long as he and his people should continue to exist. The low estimation in which the Raja held Mr Farmer appears by the terms in which the letter concludes viz. This you are to understand properly.

The Raja confident in his own resources and experience, and particularly in the favor of his God, disdains to ask for British aid

Boundary Stones

On the 6 July 1793, Captain Murray arrived at Veer Rajender Pet, on his way to Nokhar, the Coorga Raja's Capital. From thence, he addressed Mr Farmer on the 9th of the month, informing him that, immediately on his arrival, he dispatched his and Mr Dumanis letters, with one from himself proposing an interview. That no answer had been received, but the foregoing letter was sent to be forwarded to Mr Farmer. Veer Rajender Pet is said to have been a new Village situated about the distance of 7 Miles from the top of the Ghaut, and 16 Miles from Nokhar. This circumstance leads to a supposition that it may have borrowed its name from the Raja (Dery Veer Rajender).

Capt. Murray's arrival at Veer Rajender Pet.

Captain

Captain Murray wrote to Mr Farmer again on the 1st July, informing him that he had again addressed the Raja requesting an interview. He was of opinion that the Raja was jealous as to the admission of strangers into his Capital - the Raja wrote him word that he should be glad to see him after the Rain should be a little abated - The Road to Nocknar was impassable, the intermediate country consisting of Marshes and Jungles, which, according to Lieut Emmetts account, were very difficult to pass, even in dry weather.

Situation of Nocknar, the Rajas Capital

Capt: Murray arrived at Nocknar and interviews with the Raja

On the 13th July, Captain Murray left Veer Rajinder Pet and arrived at Nocknar, and on the succeeding day he had an interview with the Raja - His indignation was greatly excited by the insinuation of his having promised to give up Omera and Soolea &c. and of his having neglected to send a Vakeel to assist at the Negociations at Seringapatam. He was so transported with anger that the tears came into his eyes. As to the Districts, he declared that he had never promised to give them up; and as to the omission of the ancient appendages of Coorga in the Treaty of Peace with Tippoo Sultaun, he regarded it as a breach of faith on the part of the Company. He boasted of the strength of his Country and the courage of his people and declared that rather than submit to the violation of his rights he was determined to defend them to the last, and in the event of being assailed by a powerful adversary, to burn and destroy every thing, and die in the last Dyke. He exulted in the superiority of sepoys over European soldiers the former (he observed) were capable of making long marches, while the latter, spent with fatigue, fell down in numbers on the road - He declared that he had never failed in his Engagements, whereas the British had not fulfilled one promise out of ten. The next day, when the Raja discoursed with Captain Murray in private, he was more cool: He spoke of his feats his imprisonment, and hair breadth escape &c. - This information is contained in a public and a private letter from Captain Murray both dated the 18th July 1793. The foregoing is the substance of the private letter. The purport of the public letter will now be given (whether it relates to the conferences of the 14th and 15 July, or the 14th only).

The Raja declared to Captain Murray that he was greatly disappointed, as to the support which he hoped to have experienced from the British, but was willing to forget the past and to fulfil with fidelity the Engagements which he had entered into. He professed to entertain a personal regard for Genl Abercromby, and acknowledged to have received many marks of friendship from him - He observed

The Raja, in a great anger declares he will not give up the Districts but defend them to the last extremity, and Coorla having even promised to give them up, and declares that he will defend them to the last extremity - Charges the Negociators of the Treaty of Seringapatam with all faith. boasts of the strength of his Country and of the superiority of his soldiers and courage of his people... also of his faithful observance of his promises

The Raja promises to forgive and forget

Friendship subsisting between him and Genl Abercromby.

observed that the General had felt it necessary to apologize for the indefinite manner in which the Coorga Country had been described in the Treaty of Seringapatam. He accordingly exhibited to Captain Murray the Certificate which General Abercromby had given him on the 31st March 1793, and which was a most honorable testimony of the Raja's faithful services to the Bombay Army, during the late War.

Raja advises Captain Murray against sending Mr Farmer's letter to Tippoo

Captain Murray asked the Raja if he approved of sending Mr Farmer's letter to Tippoo (dated 29th June). The Raja advised the Captain to wait a little a longer, as Tippoo's people had been quiet lately. He declared that he not been preyed upon Tippoo, but that Tippoo's people had plundered him several times. He did not lay the blame on the Sultaun and was willing to believe that he had not authorized those acts of violence.

Is willing to believe that the Sultaun did not authorize the outrages committed in Amera and Soolea

Raja's letter, in which he was supposed to have relinquished the districts, misunderstood.

With respect to Amera and Soolea, he declared that they formed as much a part of the Coorga Country as any district contained in it for Ages past; that he never intended to relinquish them, and that his letter of 6 May to Mr. Duncan, from which such an intention had been inferred, was misunderstood. (It must be observed that this Document is not to be found in this Collection)

The Raja gives an account of the districts, and draws a comparison between his own situation and the predicament in which the Rajas of Coorla, Wallat Agra &c. stood

The Raja proceeded to give an account of the districts, and of his title to them (the particulars have been given already in the proper place) and drew a comparison between the situation in which he stood and the situation of the Rajas of Coorla, Wallat Agra &c. Captain Murray subjoined a description of Essawana Sawmy and took notice of the importance and Military importance of Amera and Soolea.

Raja's character given by Captain Murray.

He professed his readiness to believe the Raja's assertions — he described him as a man plain and direct in his language and conduct, and without deception — of an ardent, slightly, and rather watchful than jealous temper — sometimes carried away by passion — mild, liberal and humane in his government, and, apparently, possessing the entire affections of his people.

The Captain declines not proposes the establishment of a Military Post or Residency.

After such a display of the Raja's character, Captain Murray dared not touch upon the subject of a Military post, or the establishment of a Residency in the Raja's dominions. Previous to taking leave he requested permission to erect a temporary Shed at Veer Rajinder Pet. To this the Raja agreed, and nothing else was said upon the subject of Englishmen residing in his Country.

A temporary Shed to be erected at Veer Rajinder Pet.

Captain Murray left Nockner on the 17th July, and returned to Veer Rajinder Pet.

On receiving the Raja's letter of 8th July, Mr Farmer

Farmer replied to the contents in a letter addressed to Capt. Murray dated 19th July. The Supervisor observed that the Raja seemed to assert, in his letter to Mr Duncan, that in a letter from Major Dow and himself (Farmer) he was expressly warranted to keep Amara and Soolea. Of this, said the Supervisor, nothing appeared in the Records. In his letter however to Mr Farmer the Raja seemed to ground his warranty to detain those districts on the general instructions from the Commissioners to him to make the Bundobust of his own Countries. Deciding therefore Amara and Soolea to be his (said Mr Farmer) the Raja professed to have acted within the line of their warranty.

The Raja grounded his warranty to keep Amara and Soolea on the general instructions of the Commissioners to make the Bundobust of his country

After expressing his regret on account of the imperfection of the Treaty, Mr Farmer proceeded to inform Captain Murray that in the enclosed letter of this date to the Raja he forbad all communication with the Mussulmans, except thro' him (Capt. Murray) and had given him to understand that if a Vakeel should fraudulently arrive from Tippoo's country to the Raja, he must abide by the consequences. Finally Mr F. expressed his fear that the Raja would not comply with his letter of 29th June to be sent to Tippoo.

Mr Farmer warns the Raja not to negociate with Tippoo except thro' Capt. Murray.

Capt. Murray's reply to this letter is dated 26th July. He informed Mr Farmer that no suitable occasion had presented itself for opening the Negociation with Tippoo, and expressed his wish that the letter to the Raja might be modified.

Capt. M. wished the letter to be modified.

That letter was written in answer to the Raja's letter of the 8th of July, and dated on the 19th of the same month. He represented to the Raja that the invasion of Amara and Soolea indicated a belief on the part of Tippoo that those Districts were not ceded to the Company, whereas the Raja asserted his right and title to them. That agreeably to the Stipulation of the Treaty, a Negociation ought to take place. That according to the Raja's desire, Capt. Murray had been deputed for the purpose of conducting the Negociation, and that he (Mr Farmer) had requested that Tippoo would send a Deputy. That if Tippoo should fail to comply with this proposal, the matter would be laid before Lord Cornwallis but if on the other hand, Tippoo should send a Deputy, and the Raja should hold communication with him without the assistance of Captain Murray, Tippoo would construe that circumstance as a derelection of the Raja's cause on the part of the Company. Mr Farmer reminded the Raja of the difficulty with which Tippoo was prevailed upon to cede the Coorga Country, and requested that he would at all times conduct himself so as to merit and ensure the good wishes of all the English Gentlemen, for which purpose it was expected that he should refrain from all acts of hostility towards Tippoo, unless he should obtain the consent of the Company's Government.

Mr Farmer's letter to the Raja

Negociation proposed

He says, if the Raja negociates by himself Tippoo will say the Company have given him up.

He advises the Raja not to molest Tippoo.

Government — Finally Mr Farmer expressed his hope that thro' the mediation of Captain Murray, the affair in dispute would be brought to an amicable adjustment — Capt. Murray wished that the letter might be modified see back

Commendation of Capt. Murray

On the 30th July 1793 Mr Farmer replied to Captain Murray's letters of the 11th 18th and 21st of the month — The supervisor gave the Captain great credit for the temper, skill and ability with which he had managed the Raja, and promised to recommend him to the Bombay Government — He observed that the Raja appeared to mistake the purport of the letter addressed to Tippoo, and to think that it tended to bring his right to Amera and Soolea into discussion, which he might wish to avoid — He was of opinion that this matter ought to be settled previous to the departure of Lord Cornwallis from India, because he could tell what he understood by the Tabook Coorg — Mr Farmer directed Captain Murray to tell the Raja that, so far from admitting Tippoo's right to Amera and Soolea, he had (in the letter aforementioned) complained to the Sultaun of the encroachment of his Officers on those Districts — and (Capt. M. was to tell the Raja) that he had been deputed for the purpose of ascertaining the extremities of the Districts, and not the Raja's title to the Districts, and that if Tippoo should assume a peremptory tone the matter would be referred to Lord Cornwallis, backed with all the strong arguments urged by the Coorg, but that the possession of those districts would not be yielded up without such discussion, which, in fairness, he doubted not, would end favorably to the Raja.

Negociation

Support of Mr Farmer's letter to Tippoo

and he did not doubt that his Lordship meant to comprize the whole of the real Coorg country

(It will be observed that Mr Farmer, in his instructions to Captain Murray dated 27 June, gave it as his opinion that Tippoo ceded the original Coorga Country, united to Seringapatam, and despoiled of Amera Soolea and Eswawara Sumy and that the Raja would be obliged to sit down with the loss of those districts)

Mr Farmer's letter concludes in these terms.

You may remind him (the Raja) that the sons of Tippoo are still with us, that he sees the power of the King of France destroyed, and its last visible remains in this country falling under our superior power. What impressed with this he has even offered us his aid against the French, that if Tippoo therefore questions the right of the Coorg to Amera and Soolea, the present seems a fit hour to stamp for ever by discussion the seal and impression of right as to Amera and Soolea, after which, he may if he wants in vain demand our aid, should they in future be molested.

French.

Since writing the above letter (as it would appear Mr

Mr Farmer received Captain Murray's letter of 26th July. It was Mr Farmer's wish that Captain Murray would endeavor to prevail on the Raja to give consent that the Letter should be sent to Tippoo. (The Letter was accordingly sent.)

Mr Farmer's letter of 27 June at last sent to Tippoo.

Captain Murray replied to this letter on the 5th August and signified his intention to write immediately to the Raja to propose another Meeting at Nedenar, and to inform him that a Negociation would be opened with Tippoo.

and Replied 30 July

This letter seems to have reached Mr Farmer on the 10th of the month, and on the following day he addressed the Govr-Gen in Council by desire of the Commissioners, and transmitted sundry papers for his Lordship's information.

Mr Farmer to the Govr Gen in Council

The Supervisor began with representing the Raja's ancient title to the 3 Districts, his unwillingness to suffer any discussion relative thereto, and his determination to resist, by force of arms, any attempt on the part of Tippoo and even the Company (if they were so disposed) to deprive him of them. — Mr Farmer proceeded to give an account of the Invasion of the Districts and of the acts of violence committed by Tippoo's Officers. He could not believe that these people would have dared to act in such an outrageous manner without orders received from their Master; nor could he be persuaded that Tippoo would have authorized such a proceeding, had he not been convinced that these places had escaped the claim of the Company in the same manner as the Countries of the Rajahs of Nellesseram, Coorly, and Chulagra, situated to the southward of Deala, and therefore thought to be included in the acquisition of the Malabar Country: for these reasons he was inclined to credit the assertion that the Districts had been placed under the collection of Khoosal Nuggur previous to the war. He then noticed the conciliatory measure adopted by the Commissioners in deputing Captain Murray, and the difficulty with which that Gentleman prevailed on the Raja to suffer his (Mr Farmer's) letter to be forwarded to Tippoo.

The Supervisor is inclined to believe that the Districts had been placed under the collection of Khoosal Nuggur previous to the war

Under these circumstances, Mr Farmer found it necessary to ask for instructions as to the conduct he should adopt, and in particular, in the event of Tippoo's returning an unsatisfactory answer, whether in such a case he should be authorized publicly to warrant the Coorg to maintain these countries, should they be again invaded, and to offer him the aid of the Company's troops, should his own be insufficient. — In the latter case it seemed to be indispensably necessary (in the opinion of the Supervisor) that some person should be present on the part of the Company

Company to ascertain that invasions had really been made, or previously to warn every person advancing for that purpose that his invasion would be resisted.

Tippoo's answer to Mr Farmer's letter. He says nothing respecting any recent dismemberment of Coorga, and withholds an acknowledgment of the grant or cession of the districts to the Coorga Rajas - that is he dates his own claims many centuries back

About the 2d September 1793 Mr Farmer received an answer from Tippoo to the letter aforementioned.

It is remarkable that in this reply the Sultaun, instead of pleading a recent alienation of the 3 Districts, sought to justify his claims by withholding an acknowledgment of their ever having been granted or ceded to the Coorga family, and by affixing to his title a very early date. He insisted that Amera and Soolea had for 5 or 6 centuries, or upwards, been, and remained, included in the Country of the Bunder or Port of Coryal; and that Ersanvara Swamy Mood, as usual, included in the Talook of Baloor, and had, for hundreds of years past, been, and made, part of the Country of Seringapatam, and that the said Talookes had accordingly, from ancient times, been held by the Ahmedy Sircar; for these reasons, he was astonished that Mr Farmer should, at the instance of wicked and interested people, have written without ascertainment of the fact.

For answer to the complaint of the invasion of the districts, Tippoo promises that the Coorga country, enclosed in the Company's Sircar shall not be molested.

The Sultaun's answer to the charge of depredations, and other acts of violence and cruelty, committed by his Officers, is very curious. He did not attempt to deny the charge of having invaded the districts; nor did he promise forbearance in time to come; but confined his observations to the Coorga Country enclosed in the Company's Sircar; and the sentence is so worded as to shew that he did not consider the districts as forming a part of Coorga. As to what he was pleased to call the Coorga Country, he promised that his people should never infringe upon it. He observed that as the truest and firmest friendship was established between him and the Company, and as the Coorga Country was enclosed in the English Company's Sircar, the supervisor might rest satisfied that the servants of the Ahmedy Sircar would never enter therein; placing full reliance on which, it would be proper for him to treat with contempt the false assertions of the people of Coorga; and paying attention to the treaty of Peace, act in such a manner as that the friendship existing between the two Governments might daily increase.

Of this letter, Mr Farmer sent a copy to Bengal, also a copy of further instructions sent to Captain Murray. This letter does not appear among the documents which have been selected, but the purport of it was to call upon the Raja for further explanations, as may be inferred from

Captain

Captain Murray's letter of 6th September to Mr Farmer from Veer Rajinder Pet. in answer to the same. Mr Farmer's letter was dated 2d September, and enclosed a translation of Tippoo's letter. It was the intention of Captain Murray to call upon him and his people for further explanation. appoint a meeting with the Raja and

Capt. Murray considers the people of Coorg to be very ignorant.

He considered the Raja to be, with little exception, the only intelligent man in the Country — he gave it as his opinion that it would be proper (at the recommendation of the Raja, during the conference of July) to request Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry to question some of the Bednore and Mangalore people, several of whom resided at that Settlement.

Natives of Bednore and Mangalore to be consulted.

Captain Murray foresaw very great difficulties in the accomplishment of any settlement between the Raja and the Sultaun, and he was of opinion that it would not be one of the least to keep the Raja from breaking out again.

Capt. Murray fears the Raja will break out again.

Lieut. Emmett's Surveys and Reports of the outrages committed by Tippoo's people and the sufferings of the inhabitants of the Districts in favor of the Raja.

Lieut. Emmett was employed in surveying the Raja's dominions and in making necessary enquiries respecting the acts of violence committed both by the Coorga people, and by Tippoo's Officers at different periods subsequent to the Peace of Seringapatam — Mention is made of a letter written by him to Genl. Abercromby about March 1793 and of another letter addressed to the Commissioners on the 4th April following, but these documents are not to be found in this selection.

About the beginning of July, when Captain Murray was sent on his deputation, Lieut. Emmett accompanied him in the capacity of a Surveyor — having prosecuted his enquiries he addressed Captain Murray on the 11th September.

From Veer Rajinder Pet.

the object of this letter was to communicate to his Colleague some further circumstances of information that occurred to him during his survey of the Coorga Raja's Boundaries, in addition to what he communicated to the Commissioners under date 4th April 1793. During his survey of the borders of the small districts of Ameera and Soolea, some of the oldest people of the Coorga Country (by desire of the Raja) pointed out to him the exact limits of those districts as formerly possessed by the Coorga Raja. These people showed Lieut Emmett the remains of the houses that had long given them shelter and, with tears in their eyes, particularly described all the little places that had formerly nourished their domestic happiness. Others led him to the places where their near relatives had been lately murdered by a Banditti of Tippoo's people living on the borders of Soolea and Ameera. Four of these, Lt. Emmett found, who had been hanged in November 1792 for having refused to quit their Villages and go over to Tippoo's — There were 13 others, a little without the Raja's boundary, who had also lately been hanged for the same reason.

During

Lt. Committee Report.

During the whole of his journey round and across the aforesaid districts, Lt. Connell made many enquiries of the people respecting the length of time they had been under the Coorga Raja, all of whom answered that they and their Ancestors had inhabited them under the Coorga Raja longer than they had any recollection of, and that when Children, they had been told that Socka and Amera had been under the Coorga Raja at least 200 years. With respect to Ersamara Sawmy or the Sant Kazar Moolk, the same proofs occurred of its being under, and the property of, the Coorga Raja.

Questions put by Mr Duncan

On the 1st September, the day before Mr Duncan left Calicut on his return to the North, that gentleman addressed a letter to Captain Murray, which must have reached him - - - - - on, or about, the 6th of the month, (being at that time at Veer Rajinder Pet). The object of this letter was to obtain a knowledge of the Raja's history, so far as to point out how long the present Race had been in the Government, and how they acquired the districts, and whether Amera and Socka were annexed to Bundar Coryal at the commencement of hostilities, and when Ersamara Sawmy was obtained by Hyder and Tippoo, and annexed, as he said, to Beloor - The result of Capt. Murray's enquiries was to be forwarded to Madras, whither Mr Duncan was about to proceed on his way home (to Benares)

Captain Murray visits Nokkar and Tellicherry for the purpose of obtaining the information required.

Captain Murray repaired to Nokkar, the Raja's capital, soon after the receipt of this letter, left it on the 11th and reached Tellicherry on the 14th of the month - His letters of the 19th September to Mr Duncan, and of the 15th and 19th to Mr Farmer contain the result of his conferences with the Raja, and with the people of Tellicherry.

It will be necessary, in the first instance to take notice of Captain Murray's letter to Mr Farmer written on the 15th September, being the day after he arrived at Tellicherry from Nokkar where, he had held several conferences with the Raja, and of Mr Farmer's Answer dated 17th of the month.

Raja enraged at Tippoo's letter.

Capt. Murray supports the Raja's claim to the Districts.

Raja's appeal to the Natives and to L. Cornwallis, and promise to abide by the decision of the former.

Captain Murray began with informing the Supervisor that soon after the date of his letter of the 2d Sept. he proceeded to Nokkar where he had several meetings with the Raja, and that the Raja was enraged, tho' not surprized, to find Tippoo persisting to claim the three districts in dispute. The Captain declared his firm belief that the Raja was in possession of the Districts before the commencement of hostilities - He observed that the Raja repeated the request he made at the conference of the 14th July, that enquiry might be made of indifferent persons, and the result be sent to Marquis Cornwallis, and conceived his promise of abiding by their

* Tippoo

* the Inhabitants'

their decision. That he recommended a visit to the Coast, where the Captain would meet with many inhabitants of the adjacent country as well as Merchants at Tellicherry, who could give the information required and that in compliance with the Raja's request he left Nelloor, on the morning of the 11th and proceeded to Tellicherry, which he reached on the night of the 14th Septr. 1793. His stay was limited by the Raja to 15 days, during which period it was his intention to convene the persons from whom the desired information might be expected, and examine them in the presence of Mr Taylor. On descending the Ghaut, Capt: Murray received a letter from Mr Farmer, dated of the 7th of the Month — This letter is not to be found in the Selection of Papers from which this information is derived, but the contents of it were replied to in a subsequent Letter.

Capt. Murray's visit to Tellicherry

Tippoo makes offers to the Raja thro' the Hookum of Munshigeabad. the Raja does not absolutely reject them

Captain Murray observed further that the Sultaun was at this time tampering with the Raja thro' the means of the Hookum of Munshigeabad that he received a letter from Tippoo while he (Murray) was at Nooknar, with the Sirkar seal upon it, which he read and explained to him (Murray) — In this letter, Tippoo flattered and held out great promises and advantages to the Raja, but the proposals were not to be communicated except in a conference with the Hookum — The Raja expressed his anxiety to learn the nature of the proposals — The Hookum sent an old Hindoo Sinnofey, his Gooroo, to prave the way with the Raja.

In answer to this letter, Mr Farmer addressed Capt: Murray on the 17th September

The Supervisor expressed his approbation of the measure taken by Captain Murray to satisfy the Coorg, as to a fair mode of enquiry into the period of actual possession of the Districts claimed by him. That the Raja or his Ancestors might have possessed these districts at some time previous to the commencement of hostilities, Mr Farmer had not much doubt; but the true point was (in his opinion) to ascertain what was the Raja's condition, and actual possession, at the very period of commencing hostilities, that is, about the Month of May 1790; for as there was no exact definition of what the Company were to restore him to, nothing more, on the ground of public faith and justice could be expected, than that the Company should leave him, at least, as well as they found him, a rule by which the Commissioners had been principally governed in partitioning the Malabar Country, which would not at this time have been settled, if recurrence were to be had to all the pretensions derivable from the rights founded on some possession. He observed that other instances had arisen of the Malabar Rajas

Mr Farmer wishes to know whether the Raja was in the actual possession of the Districts in May 1790

A question might arise, how he came into the actual possession of the Districts.

Rule observed by the Commissioners in partitioning the Malabar Country.

Rajas overlooked.

falling

falling short of their rights by the total ignorance of the Negociators as to those rights, at the time of treating; and that the added territory was delivered by the Company's servants as it was received from Tippoo's Officers. Finally, Mr Farmer was inclined to think that as the Raja affected to defy both the British and Tippoo, it would be best to renounce the tribute and put him out of the Company's protection: for the present he wished that the Raja should be informed that the whole affair was in reference to Marquis Cornwallis.

Not exactly so in all instances; and in particular by Zamorin and the Rajas of Koorumnaad and Cochin.

Mr Farmer wishes the Company to give up Coorgaz rather than risk hostilities with Tippoo, because he Raja thinks he can take care of himself.

Raja to be told that his case was referred to the decision of Lord Cornwallis.

To this letter, Captain Murray replied on the 19th of the month (Sept. 1793) and enclosed a letter of the same date to Mr Duncan, containing all the information which he had been able to collect respecting the disputed Districts, accompanied by Mr Emmitts letter aforementioned and a letter from Mr Taylor dated 18 September. also Copies for the information of Mr Farmer – From these documents Captain Murray trusted that the Supravisor would see the Raja's claims in a more favorable light than ever and not think of abandoning him.

On his return to Nokonar, Captain Murray intended to inform the Raja of the reference made by the Supravisor to Marquis Cornwallis, and what had been done to support in the present occasion. The idea of fixing of Boundaries seemed to be at an end and the Captain was of opinion that Tippoo would never enter upon it besides, the Boundaries were every where well known by both parties, and he did not apprehend that there was much fear of infringement on either side, were the disputed districts out of the question –

The Boundaries well known. No further enquiry likely to be made

Mr Emmitt

Mr Emmitt the Surveyor accompanied Captain Murray to Cattichery, and was now at Cannanore.

Capt: Murray to Mr Duncan

Captain Murray's letter of the same date (19 Sept) to Mr Duncan will now come into consideration.

Report of his conference with the Coorga Raja in September 1793.

After recapitulating the questions proposed by Mr Duncan (and which have already been stated) Captain Murray proceeded to inform that Gentleman that he waited upon the Raja at Nokonar, and after having communicated to him the purport of Tippoo's letter to Mr Farmer, demanded the information required

Raja's Pedigree

With great candor the Raja informed him that he was, as all his Predecessors were, of the same race of Hindoos as the ancient Bidnoor Rajas, that this Country had descended to him thro' a line of Ancestors of whose

first

first establishment as the superiors of it, there was no certain period fixed, but which period was universally acknowledged to be most remote.

Account of the 3 Districts

The Raja proceeded to give an account of the manner in which his Ancestors became possessed of the Districts of Amera Soolea and Ersawara Savony as aforementioned - the disposal of them by the Mysorean Government - Invasion of Coorga in ..... Deportation of the inhabitants (and devolution of the Country might be added) and division of Coorga into Jaghires - His escape from Periapatam two or three Years (ought he not to have said months) before the commencement of the late War with Tippoo - his return to his Country - the Revolt of the inhabitants in his favor, and in particular, those of the three Districts - The latter circumstance was adduced to prove that he was in possession of the districts before the commencement of the War - This matter has been enlarged upon before.

Invasion devolution and partition of Coorga

Raja's escape from the fort of Periapatam, return to his own Country, and revolt of the inhabitants in his favor.

His proweß

The Raja proceeded to give an account of the conquests made by him during the War, and the assistance afforded to the British Army, whereas the Princes of Malabar rendered little if any service to the Company, and finally, he requested that Captain Murray would repair to Coorg for the purpose of consulting the Native inhabitants who were well acquainted with the Coorga Country.

Appeal to the inhabitants of the Coorg.

Having given the substance of his conversation with the Raja, Captain Murray informed Mr Duncan that he accordingly set out for Tellicherry and arrived there - - - on the 14th of the month (September) and convened several Men of character who had formerly resided in the Mangalore Country, some of them near the districts in question, and caused them to be examined by Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellichorry, on the different points to be ascertained, and that they, without hesitation, gave the very same account of the grant of Amera that the Raja had given, and confirmed his statement with respect to Soolea, with some variation of the circumstances of its becoming subject to the Coorga Rajas, but which were of such a nature as not to lessen the reality of the fact, and that with respect to Ersawara Savony, as that Country lay above the Ghauts they were not acquainted with what had taken place respecting it. — Capt Murray then adverted to Lt Emmett's letters aforementioned which, in his opinion, tended greatly to establish the Raja's title to the Districts. This Gentleman, he observed, had been long employed as a Surveyor, and was a man of intelligence, and excellent character, and as

Their testimony in favor of the Raja.

Commendation of Lt Emmett

A Committee's testimony in favor of the Raja's claims

as it could be observed by a perusal of his letter, had taken great pains when he recently surveyed the Coorga Country and its Boundaries, in enquiring of the people on the spot, in all the three disputed Districts concerning the Raja's claim to them, and found throughout the result to be in his favor.

The Coorga Raja a valuable ally - Capt Murray — feared to provoke him.

Captain Murray was fully convinced of the Raja's title to these places, and of his determination to maintain the possession of them, therefore feared to provoke his resentment, lest he should break with the Company, and they should lose a valuable Ally, possessed of a strong Country, whose inhabitants were courageous, and increasing in numbers. He observed that Mr Duncan well knew that the Raja was a man of a high spirit, and expressed his regret to find him alienated from the British Nation since the conclusion of Peace — He proceeded to notice the Raja's unwillingness to pay tribute, and he cause assigned by the Raja, viz, the low state of Cultivation and the encouragement given to new settlers as already noticed by way of comment to the Certificate.

Raja's unwillingness to pay tribute.

Overtures made by Tippoo to the Raja.

The Captain then stated the circumstances relative to the offers made by Tippoo to the Raja thro' the Hoolkurn of Mennikeeabad.

Captain Murray believes that Tippoo will not revive his pretensions to the Districts

Finally Captain Murray observed that Tippoo had not insisted upon the delivery of the three Districts, and gave it as his opinion that Tippoo would not be induced to revive his pretensions, or disturb the Raja in his possession of the two Districts below the Ghauts as they were bounded by a thick Jungle, and the Countries were otherwise, naturally very strong, and not worth above 5000 Rupees per annum.

Mr Taylor's letter of the 18th September 1793 to Mr Duncan will now come into consideration.

Having noticed the arrival of Captain Murray, and the examination of the witnesses, the Chief of Tellicherry gave it as his opinion, that in consideration of the good conduct invariably maintained towards the English by the Raja during the War, it was incumbent on the Company to support him in the preservation of the Talook Coorg, as it stood previous to its dismemberment.

Mr Taylor is of opinion that the Company ought to support the Raja because of the services rendered by him.

Mr Taylor proceeded to give an account of the Raja's prowess, the services rendered by him to the Company, the Engagements entered into with him, and his strict adherence to them — He drew a contrast between the heroic conduct of the Raja, and the pusillanimity of the Malabar Rajas who all fled, and whose Country swarmed with Tippoo's troops until they were

Contrast between the Coorga Raja and the Rajas of Malabar.

were dislodged by the Company's troops, and the Rajas reinstated - These Rajas, he observed, seemed for the most part, more anxious to secure possession of their own territories than to assist in bringing the war to a conclusion. On the contrary, the Coorg at all times, most zealously assisted the British, and when the Bombay Army descended the Ghauts at the end of May 1791, he kept possession of his Country, in defiance of Tippoo; and again, at the commencement of the fair Season opened the way to the Capital. Had he been inclined to temporize with Tippoo at this juncture said Mr Taylor (would most probably have ceded the disputed districts to him) (But what prospect would the Raja have had under existing circumstances if he had betrayed the Company?)

Commerce with Coorg.

Military importance of Coorg.

After introducing some further arguments in support of the Raja's cause, Mr Taylor took notice of the commercial advantages which the Company derived from their connection with this Prince, and the opening which the occupation of the Coorga Country would give, in case of a future War, into the Mysore Country; also the protection which it would afford against an invasion of the Malabar Province.

Testimony of the inhabitants of the Coast in favor of the Raja

Finally Mr Taylor reported the testimony adduced by the Natives in favor of the Raja's claim to Omera and Soolea, and confessed their ignorance with respect to Ersawara Sawmy - He admitted the fact of these Districts having been dismembered.

On the 20th September 1793. Mr Farmer addressed Lord Cornwallis on the subject of the disputed districts, and transmitted sundry documents for his information.

Tippoo's sons detained at Madras till the end of July 1794, on account of the non-fulfilment of the treaty of Seringapatam as respected the Nizam.

It is a circumstance well known that at the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between Tippoo and the allied Powers in March 1792, two sons of the Sultaun were delivered up as Hostages, and conducted to Madras, where their continuance was unnecessarily protracted by an unaccommodating disposition manifested on this occasion of the Nizam's Minister; At the time when Lord Cornwallis left India, nothing of any great importance remained unadjusted between Tippoo and the Confederates, and it was his Lordship's earnest desire that the Hostages should be liberated, but that desire was not complied with till some months after. In December 1793. Tippoo's Vakeels residing at Madras engaged to become responsible for the fulfilment of the treaty in the surrender of certain portions of territory to the Nizam. In February 1794 the Hostages were liberated, and in the succeeding month set out for Seringapatam accompanied by Captain Doveton.

Captain Doveton accompanies Tippoo's sons on their return to their own country.

It was naturally expected by Sir John Shore (who had recently succeeded to the Supreme Government) that on the arrival of Captain Doveton at the Sultaun's Court, all unadjusted points would be brought into discussion, as far as Tippoo might feel it his interest to agitate them.

It is expected that this circumstance will give rise to a conversation with Tippoo and the Boundaries.

Under this expectation, the Governor General drew up certain instructions by which Captain Doveton was to be guided in the event of the unadjusted points becoming the subject of conversation between the Sultaun and him.

Sir J. Shore unwilling to interfere between Tippoo and the Coorga Raja.

The letter is dated the 29 March. With respect to Coorga, Sir John Shore observed that the Raja seemed disposed to settle his disputes with Tippoo, and declared his unwillingness to be implicated therein.

The Govr Genl.

On the 27th February, the Princes accompanied by Captain Doveton, commenced their Journey from Madras. On the 17th March they ascended the Ghauts and encamped on the Pedda Naig durgum Pass, where they were met by Meer Mahdy Ally Cawn, an Officer in Tippoo's service. Tippoo, who had been on a circuit in his Country for two or three Months, lay encamped with a small army near Dawanelly, to which place he desired that the Princes might proceed. On the 28th they marched to the place of his encampment, and the meeting took place on the 29th. The Sultaun received Captain Doveton very graciously and spoke highly of Lord Cornwallis, who had manifested so much kindness towards the Hostages, and had lately interceded on their behalf. He reprobated the conduct of the French in murdering their King, — gave it as his opinion that they deserved to suffer every misfortune that had befallen them, and professed to admire the excellency of the British Constitution. Captain Doveton obtained his absence of leave on the 6 April, and quitted the Sultaun's Camp on the 8th on his way to Calcutta. (Capt Doveton to Sir John Shore 31 March & 15th April)

Their arrival in Tippoo's camp at Dawanelly. The Sultaun acknowledges his obligations to Lord Cornwallis — reprobates the conduct of the French Regicides.

The letter of 27 Oct. 1794 from Bengal to Bombay (entered in the Malabar Volume) contains some further particulars respecting the Deputation of Captain Doveton — The Bombay Government were informed that as Captain Doveton had not proceeded to Seringapatam, no Negociation had taken place relative to the Boundaries between the Sultaun, the Coorga Raja and the Company. It would not indeed be expected that under existing circumstances, when Tippoo had experienced so much kindness from the Company's Government, in the liberation of the Princes, and when he himself had ceded Sundry places to the Company which did not belong to him (and of which unfair proceeding complaints had been made) that Sultaun should be very forward to open a disagreeable Negociation.

Tippoo said nothing to Capt. Doveton respecting the Boundaries, nor the Captain to him.

Captain Doveton, on his departure was charged

charged with the conveyance of a friendly letter to Sir John Shore, to which the Governor General replied on the 9th July following, and informed the Sultaun that he was glad to hear that the Aumeens which had been appointed by him and the Nizam were exerting themselves to adjust the Boundary disputes. He expressed his hope that his Highness would have cause to be satisfied, in which case the stipulations of the Treaty of Seringapatam would be completed to the satisfaction of all parties.

To return to the letter of 27 Oct: 1794 from Bengal to Bombay - The supreme Board informed the Bombay Government, that no other opportunity had presented itself for bringing forward a discussion of the Boundaries of Coorga, but that this circumstance was the less to be regretted, as every measure of conciliation had been tried, and the Company's Engagements with the Sultaun had been strictly adhered to - They observed that the Raja was unwilling that the Company should interpose, but that the Sultaun was inclined to an amicable accommodation therefore the Government General hoped that the dispute had by this time been terminated

Nothing further occurs on the subject of Coorga until the Month of December 1795, when complaint was made of frequent depredations committed by the Coorga people in the district of Periapatam (Capt. Macleod 8 Dec: 1795)

Corringotta

46 8 1

1792 June 14 Monsr. L'Archer, Commandt. at Mahie to Mr Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry. He complains of the Company's encroachment on Corringotta. 99.

Mr Taylor, in reply, informs him that Corringotta was ceded by Tippoo to the Company 99, 100.

16. L'Archer to Taylor. — He denies Tippoo's right to cede Corringotta — Asserts that when Hyder Ally made himself master of the Malabar Coast, he looked upon the Country of the Corringotta Nair as a French possession and never molested it — that the British, during the two last Wars captured this District as well as Mahie from the French, and that the Raja of Corringotta paid tribute to them until Peace was concluded — that the Raja of Corringotta was kept as a French Prisoner at Tellicherry, during the last War, and set at liberty at the request of Monsr Marin, Commisr. for France, when he came to take back the French possessions. 100.

L'Archer says that Hyder Ally, when he made himself master of the Malabar Coast, considered the Country of the Corringotta Nair as a French possession and that during the two last wars

17 Mr Taylor to Monsr. L'Archer

Tippoo's conduct 1789-90

Mr Taylor insisted that whatever Hyder Ally might have done was annulled by the subsequent conduct of Tippoo in taking possession of Corringotta, and retaining possession of that District until the British Troops drove him out of it —

Mr Taylor further ~~insists~~ observes that Tippoo long before the War broke out, the Corringotta Nair fled to the Travancore Country for protection. Now then, says Mr Taylor, can it be said that this District is a French possession when they did neither keep it, nor protect the Nair?

Flight of the Nair of Corringotta

18 Tippoo's conduct in 1789.

Monsr. L'Archer, in answer to this letter, observed that if Tippoo had brought 60000 Robbers, with the intention of ravaging the Nair countries, it would be an impossible for the Commandant of Mahie with a garrison of 80 men to oppose an effectual resistance — that the conduct, if Tippoo himself had been guilty of it, could only be considered as an insurrection on his part against the French, with whom he was not at war. Both Monsr. de Canaple, and the Comte de Conway, protested against ~~the~~ the irregular conduct of Tippoo's Officers in taking possession of the principality of the Corringotta Nair and committing troubles at Mahie. Of these protests Mr L'Archer was in possession of the Copies as well as the copy of Tippoo's letter to the Comte de Conway, dated at Seringapatam 20 April 1789 in which he promised to give orders to his Sircar to prevent his troops from committing troubles on the French territories

Contd:

I. M. Muthana

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

I. M. Muthana Refer to the typed matter for continuation

81

(696) 29

CAPTAIN DENNIS MAHONEY
Resident at the Court of the Raja
of
C O O R G .

The
first document
about Coorg with a
brief history of the dist-
rict up to the year I790 A.D.

Brought
out
by
Dr. I.M.Muthanna,
London U.K.
I 9 6 5.

Presented
to
The Mahatma Gandhi Library &
Museum, Mercara, Coorg.

I. M. Muthanna Dec. '65

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

'A True Copy',
Sd) J.W.Laws, Assistant to the Secretary
to the Government, Fort St. George.

'True Copies',
Sd) W.H.McNaughton, Secretary to the Government,

To
The Right Honourable,
Richard Earl of Mornington, K.P.,
Governor-General & President-in-Council,
Fort William.

My Lord,

We have the honour of submitting for your perusal a summary of transactions in the Coorga (Kodagu) district, digested by Captain Denis Mahoney which as far as relates to the Amara and Sulya question, may be found to form an useful accompaniment to, and, in several parts an essential improvement on, the extract from the Raja's records forwarded to your Lordship's predecessor in our letter of the 30th March last (1798).

Calcutta,
23rd June 1798.

We have the honour etc,
Sd) John Spencer,
" J. Hartley,
" J. Uthroff,

'True Copy'.
Sd) W.H.McNaughton,
Secretary to the Government.

To
John Spencer Esqr.,
President of the Board of Commissioners,
Tellicherry, Malabar.

Gentlemen,

I did myself the honour to address you (on) the 30th ultimo transmitting various articles of intelligence with the translate(ion) of a letter received the preceding day from (Yusouf) Sher Khan, and a copy of my reply thereto. The two 'Harricarahs' (Intelligence men), I had despatched on the occasion returned here the Ist instant, (as they were) unable to proceed on the road leading from the 'Korundurah' Ghat owing to the severity of the weather by which the lower parts in that quarter were so completely deluged as to have become im-passable. The Heggala Ghat, I have reason to hope, proved a safe course.

When (I) first arrived at this place from the coast, I investigated by conversations with the Rajah, the history of the present Coorg (Kodagu) possessions having retrospect to as remote a period as the authorities sanctioned. I exerted every possible means to the same end whilst in the lower Districts of Amara and Soullea (Sulia); and, obtained whatever little knowledge the better order of inhabitants there were capable of affording on like points. Returned here lately, I went through the few records the Rajah is possessed of, carefully noting the heads of events that appeared connected with what I had in view having by those means made myself acquainted with all that was to be hoped from the utmost industry and patience. I thoroughly considered of the materials thus brought together and after having duly weighed the tenor of your instructions and the apecific ends thereby sought after, I determined on going to the whole- the form of a general narrative as in fact comprising a detail of occurrences from the earliest period that could be traced with any degree of certainty. No. One of the accompanying enclosures will accordingly be found a record of transactions in "Coorg Mallu"(or Coorg Maathu- Kodagu Language ?) and of the neighbouring countries as connected there-with, when bringing together such documents for your information.

Gentleman, it was under the conviction that I was thereby affording the only ground upon which opinion could rest, or any substantial conclusion be drawn from; in short, I have been actuated by the best intentions and the event of your expectations not being thereby fully answered, I shall lament more as my misfortune than my fault.

The difficulties that ever oppose themselves to investigation which had for(the) object to determine original right to possessions of any description are many and 'serious' (?) 'knows' (?) even in regulated society. It becomes almost unnecessary to urge the perplexed state of things in a country like the one of Coorg (Kodagu), in order to represent the uncertain paths that alone are to be pursued therein when having alike end in view. The Government, the prepossessor of the people, and the total want of the commonest legal documents, prove so many obstacles in the way to truth when such is the case, to assume ultimate responsibility exceeds the privilege of any individual whether the act be considered in support to himself or justice towards his employers any partial or detached authority (that) I might have presented could have carried but unsubstantial weight, while I become involved in the just mentioned predicament whereas, by an aggregate statement of all transactions you have at once before you the sources from which I could have had to draw any inference strengthened by their relation to the more trivial occurences among which they appear regularly incorporated; I avoid in consequence incurring probably, very just censure, and I persuade myself (that) you are better served.

If I had entered into trifling particulars and lengthened details by relations totally unimportant and foreign to the present enquiry, I beg leave to offer as my motive that the most insignificant occurences very generally correct and give full weight to those of the greater note while a certain series of details is likely to speak the order of things established or chiefly prevailing and the whole therefrom becomes stamped with a probable and very necessary degree of authority.

No. Two, is intended to some as voucher to the first. It contains the examination of certain of the inhabitants in Amara and Soullia (Sulia), and though I confined myself to record only that of the number therein specified, my intercourse with the people throughout corraborated very perfectly the heads of events noted.

As there appeared no practicable means of obtaining, in conformity with your suggestion, the testimony of men from about Calpattie (Kalpaati) in Wynad), I have substituted the examination of such Coorggas (Kodavas) as would be found who had been employed on the expedition into that quarter, or continued there-for any time. This is contained in No. Three.

No. Four and Five, are Persian manuscripts of (Yusouf) Sher Khan's last letter, and my reply thereto.

I have the hohour to be etc,
Sd) D. Mohaney.

Nawknaur (Nalknad)
June 2nd 1798.

True Copy
P. R. Kumaran
8/XI/1966

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Any research that has for object to trace the original and lawful possessions of a country where the proofs and documents usual to more civilised parts, have either no being, or are not to be discovered the end thus sought after can only be effected when aided by a detail of all transactions that may be said to bear the stamp of general concurrence or assertion on the part of the people. In this view have I brought together the following abridged account of Coorga (Kodagu) malla (?). It goes not back any considerable period, yet so far only does the best authority sanction, and as the events alluded to throughout, are supposed in like manner by what must be deemed the best authority to be had, I allow myself to hope some substantial effect may result therefrom.

I. Shaleevaan (Shalivahana), an ancient King of great fame:-

Shalivahana was a great king who in former times ruled over all the territories south of Cossee (Kaashi or Benares).

His Reign gave rise to the Era of Shalivahana Shaka, I720 years down to the present period:

His reign gave rise to the era of Shalivaan or Shalivaahana Shaka according to which the people of Coorug (Kodagu) reckon the present Canarese (Kannada or Hindu) year of'COLAUYTEE'(?) the I720th.

The Coorg (Kodavas) a distinct people and governed by the House of Hallery:-

On the demise of this prince, the countries included in the tract just alluded to, became, as many separate kingdoms. The Coorgars (Kodavas) were constituted a distinct people and have ever since been governed by the House of Hallery.

2. The Annals of Coorg (Kodagu) traced no further back than I554 of the Shalivahana Shaka:-

Whether owing to revolutions that may have taken place, to the genius and disposition of a people habituated as the Coorgas (Kodavas) always have been, to the most unsettled, nay to a style of life at times approaching to savage or to whatever other cause, it is difficult to say, but there exists not any material, by which to trace the History of this country further back than I554 of the Shalivahana Shaka.

A Period of I66 years:

The records such as they are, that throw light on the latter period of I66 years have been entirely collected by the reigning Rajah whose information was principally drawn from conversations with his father and other aged men, in the very early part of his life; and from fragments here and there picked up within those few years, and

and as the general tendency of those records have been found to correspond with accounts received from a variety of the inhabitants conversed with throughout the country, and that whenever deficient I shall supply, information as was thereby obtained, the substance of the whole hereafter blended may therefore probably be deemed entitled to some degree of respectability in the way of testimony.

MOODRAJA WARRIAR (Wodeyar), Rajah of Coorg Malla (Kodagu Malla ?) in I554 of the Shalivahaana Shaka, has three sons:

3. Moodraya Warriar (Mudduraja Wodeyar) governed Coorga Malla (Kodagu Malla ?) I66 years ago. He had three sons- the eldest "Seerboy Dudd Veer Worappa Warriar" or Siribai Doddavirappa Wodeyar, (Seerboy and Dudd, were appellations given (to) him; the former on account of an opening in his upper lips, the other implying 'great'; I shall distinguish him by the latter one of Dudd), the second (son) Appaji Raja and the third Nandaraja Raja (or simply Nandaraja).

Hallery, the Ancient Residence of the Rajas of Coorg (Kodagu):-

Hallery had been in former times the principal residence of the Rajahs of Coorg (Kodagu), and (that) continued (as) such to the period when Makearee (Madikeri) was first built by Moodraja Warrear (Mudduraja Wodeyar) who bestowed it on (to) his eldest son, whom he shortly after seated on the throne.

MAKEAREE (Madikeri) first built and made the Residence of the Raja's eldest son: Dudd Veer Warrappa Warriar (Dodavirappa Wodeyar) seated on the throne, I603 of the Shalivahana Shaka and the Canares year (Hindu calendar) Darr-mottu (?) III7 down to the present year:

(Mudduraja Wadeyar) retiring himself from all public business; This happened in I603 of Shalivahana Shaka and the Canarese year (Hindu calendar) of Darr-mottu (?). Appaji Raja lived with his father at Halleri who was, now, arrived at a very advanced age,(and, therefore,) a palace at Horrah Malleh (Horamale) was allotted for the residence of Mudrajee (Muddu Raja or Nande Raja-?). These three sons of Mudduraja had issues.

First, Dudd Virappa Warriar (Wodeyar), a son named Appajee Raja, and his two sons again, Chik Veerappa Wodeyar. Second, Appaji Raja (had) five sons, two of which only are mentioned; (i.e.) Moodraja and Linga Raja Wodeyar; Moodraja again had one son named Appaji Raja, and Linga Raja three sons viz. Veer Rajendra Warriar (Wodeyar), the present Raja, Appaji Raja and Linga Raja. Third, Nanjaraja had many sons, but the only one noticed is Mudraja (Muddu Raja), (and) he again had a son named Mallaiah Raja.

Ancient Eastern Boundary of Coorg (Kodagu):

3. The territory of Coorug Malla (Kodagu Malla ?) is mentioned as extending eastward in those days to a place called 'Oodoor Coorug Hully' or Hodoor Coorghully, a little beyond Cottah Malevaree or Kattemalaavadi, where a very conspicuous stone marked the boundary.

Peryapatna considered as belonging to Coorug Malla (Kodagu Malla ?) governed by Nanjoo Rajah (Nanjaraja):

And, its (Kodagu's) dependencies were immediately subject to Nanjoor Rajah (Nanja Raja); they were nevertheless considered as constituting a part of Coorug)Kodagu? Nanjoor Rajah (Nanjaraja) was himself of the house of Hallery, and nearly connected with Moodraja Warriar (Mudduraja Wodeyar), and it was in consequence of the connection that he held his Raja-ship which is asserted to have been made thus distinct on his account in the early part of Moodraja Warriar's (Mudduraja Wodeyar's) reign.

The Ikkeri Rajah:

6. The Ikkery Rajaship included the country~~s~~ known by the names of Bedanore, Bilgee, Mangalore, Nilleserem (Nileshwara) and many others yielding in those days a revenue of I8 lakhs of Pagodas and was possessed by Swami Somashekar Naik.

Possessed by(Swami) Somashekara Naik, Yengtadree Naik, Raja of Belore (Belur) and Dudda Chrostna Warriar (Dodda Krishna Raja Wadiar) of Mysore.

Yegtadri Naik (Venktadry Nayak) was the Raja of Beloor (Belur) and "Dudd Christnaraje Warriar' (Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar) ruled over the kingdom of Mysore.

7. A series of hostilities between the Rajas of Mysore and Coorg (Kodagu), led to the capture of Peryapatna by the former and the total destruction of the Raja and his family. Thus was it formally separated from the Coorgg (Kodagu) dependencies. The Mysore Raja,soom after this, advanced into Coorug (Kodagu) with a considerable army which Dodda Virappa Wadeyar most successfully opposed at a place called Paulparah (Palpare) where thousands of Dodda Krishna Raja's troops are said to have falleh.

A Rajah of Catote (Kote) enters Coorg (Kodagu); (and) obliged to take post at Toomaraa (Tomara): The Raja and his party put to the sword:

It was during this interim of this invasion that a Catoite Raja (Kote Raja of Malabar), instigated by a man of Coorugg (Kodagu), marched a body of Nairs up the Thomarah Ghat, at the head of which he was necessitated to take post; -nearly (?) the entrie of the Nairs with the Raja himself, were soon after surrounded and cut to pieces.

Bellaray (Bellare) partly conquered by the Mysore Rajah:

8. The Mysore Raja in his next expedition, makes himself master of a considerable part of the kingdom of Bellare which Dodda Virappa Raja- observing determines on acquiring a portion of what remained unsubdued.

The Coorgg (Kodagu) Raja possesses himself of Yelusawra Sumy (Yelusavirasime):

He (the Raja of Kodagu) accordingly marches a force into that quarter, and possesses himself of Yelusavirasime.

The Mysore Raja attempts to wrest it from him:

Attempts on the part of the Mysore chief to wrest this insignificant territory from the one of Coorg (Kodagu);

Becomes equally divided between each but the management of the whole vested in the Coorug (Kodagu territory).

-and, in its (Kodagu's) being divided between them; it is, however, agreed that the management of the whole shall be vested in the Coorga Raja (Kodagu Raja) but the revenue be equally shared by both.

Saum Shekeer Naik (Somashekara Naik) invades Chera rakul (Cherakkal):

9. About this time Somashekara Naik Raja of Ikkery formed the design of carrying his arms into the country of Cherakul (in Malabar) which he soon after executed.

The Cherakul Rajah solicits the interference of the Coorgg (Kodagu) Raja with Saum Shekur Naik (Somashekara Naik):-

The extremeties all were driven to in that quarter induced a Cherakul Rajah to solicit the good offices of Dudd Veer Warappa Warrier (Dodda Virappa Wodeyar), in (on) behalf of his country. Certain interference followed.

A considerable sum of money demanded with ransom of Cherukkul and the Coorgg (Kodagu) becomes the Cherukkal's security for the payment thereof:

Somashekar Naik declined however giving up the pursuit but on being paid a very large sum of money (many lakhs of rupees), his demands were at length acceded to and the Coorg (Kodagu) becomes security for the whole amount.

The Cherukkal (Raja's) Failure in his engagement:

The Cherrakal Raja after this, not only fails in his engagement but threatens and attempts the destruction of a party sent from Coorg Malla (Kodagu Malla ?) to demand the performance of the above engagements. Dodda Virappa called on to make good his security, is obliged to pay one half of the original sum which remained due.

Connection between the Rajas of Ikkery and Coorg (Kodagu):

IO. A great degree of intimacy had at all times subsisted between these Rajas of Ikkery and Coorgg (Kodagu); it is also asserted (that) they were nearly related. The faithful adherence of the latter to his promise, and the hardships he thereby submitted to added much to impress the former with sentiments still more favourable towards his;

A tract of territory below the Ghats bestowed on the Coorg (Kodagu) by Somashekar Nayak:

And, it appears that Somashekar Naik is consequently induced to make the Kodagu Raja whom he styles (as) his son, a gift of a small tract of territory below the Ghats, for his future nourishment, or, in other terms, to supply him with milk and butter.

And, receives the name of Amarah:

(To supply him- Somashekar Naik, with milk and butter), as the name there-to given goes to imply (Amarah- expressing milk and butter, or whatever is made out of milk. This donation of the Ikkery Rajas was composed of portions from villages included in a division of the lower country demominated (as) the mne (?)'magane' districts. The four villages were Karraba (Kadabaa), Bellarre, Bendaree and Sulia. Some years after this transaction (six to eight years as differently mentioned) Veer Wurappa Warrier (Virappa Wodeyar) discovered that the population of the adjoining country of Soullea (Sulia) would prove of the highest convenience to some temples above the Ghat----.

Sulea (Sulia) purchased from Somashekara Naik by the Coorg (Kodagu) Raja.

(To some temples above the Ghat), but particularly to those of Baugmangul (Bhagamandala) and Cauvery Amma (Tale-Kaveri); a sum of money, partly supplied by a Pagoda in Amara, and partly from himself, was accordingly paid (to) Somashekar Naik who appears to have then relinquished Soulea (Sulia). At the time of making over both Amara and Sulia to the Kodagu Raja, the usual ceremonies of a 'Twaaren' (?) were most publicly performed; nor is any corraborating proof wanting that can be adduced from such a number of years back where written authorities speak not to give the just mentioned events every degree of force and reality.

Dudd Ver Warappa Warrier (Doddavirappa Wodeyar) afflicted by the bad conduct of his son:

II) The old age of Dodda Virappa Wodeyar was much embittered by the crimes of his son Appaji Raja, and he found himself at length obliged to notice them by his sever-

severest reprehension. The wife of Appaji Raja, who is mentioned as a most virtuous princess became the object aversion, most probably from proving an occasional check to his disorderly conduct.

The young princess, his wife, (was) compelled ~~herself~~ thereby to destroy herself:

To such a degree did he therefore carry his oppression and malice towards this unfortunate person as to under the voluntary destruction of herself by jumping into a well, her least dreadful resource.

Appaji Raja was thrown into a dungeon and put to death:-

So soon as Doddavirappa Wodeyar was made acquainted with the event (about the death of Appaji's wife), he ordered his son into a dungeon where he languished for twelve years, and it is supposed, was then put to death. The old Raja's irritation led him still further;

A young son and daughter share the guilt of their father (Appaji) are confined in like manner:-

He (Doddavirappa Wodeyar) implicated a younger son and daughter, the only children Appaji Raja had, in their father's guilt. They were in like manner confined in which situation they continued for several years notwithstanding frequent solicitations made in their favour. At length, the people observing the advanced years of their sovereign, and knowing the lawful heir to his dominions to be confined (as) a guiltness (?)'guilty'victim for his father's enormities, they supplicated in a body representing the innocence of the younger prince.

Released on a general representation of the people: Doddavirappa dies:

His (Appaji Raja's son from the prison) delivery and of the princess proved the consequence. Four years after this, Dodda Virappa Wodeyar made his exit, and the prince, his grand son, succeeded him on the throne.

Succeeded by his grandson- Chik Veerappa Wodeyar; This succession took place in I652 of Shalivahana Shaka and the Canarese year (Hindu calendar); I65 years down to the present period:

(Dodavirappa's grand-son succeeded) by the name Chika Virappa Wodeyar. (Chikka- was given (to) him as implying title from the diminutiveness of his person; his growth was checked by confinement and his person, though young in life almost bent double (?). The accession of this Raja took place in I652 of the Shalivahana Shaka and the Canarese year (Hindu calendar- Saadarenoor (?) Appaji Raja, second brother to the deceased Dodavirappa Wodeyar, died eight years after the present period, and

and the death of the third brother Nandaraja, settled at Horamale, shortly followed.

Somashekar Naik dies succeeded by his adopted son Boodi Basappa Naik:

In the Raja-ship of Ikkery, the death of Somashekara Naik placed his adopted son Boodi Basappa Naik on the throne.

Dodakrishna Raja Wodeyar of Mysore dies and in like manner succeeded by an adopted son:

(Adopted son Boodi Basappa Naik on the throne), an adopted son in like manner governed in Mysore after the demise of Dudd Christna Vaji Warrier (Dodda Krishna Raja Wadeyar) by the name Shaum Raje Warrier (Chamaraja Wadeyar). The death of these three Rajas (of Kodagu, Ikkery and Mysore) happened within a short period of each other.

The Raja of Mysore confined by the people in the Fort of Copaul-doorg (Koppal) (and) Christna Raje Warrier (Krishnaraja Wodeyar) placed on the throne:

I2. A year and a half after Chamaraja Wadeyar had succeeded to the throne of Mysore, his subjects from causes of disaffection to his person or excited by the machinations of some ill-minded men, seized and confined him in the Fort of Koppal Doorg. His young son Chik Christna Raja Warrier (Chika Krishna Raja Wadeyar) is made to succeed him, at which time Chikavirappa Wodeyar ruled in Coorg Mallu (kodagu Mallu ?) and Boodi Basappa Naik in Ikkery.

It may be necessary to observe at this place that during the reigns of the above princess, who principally swayed in the countries under view here, the districts of Amara and Sulia and one half of Yelusavirasime remained through unquestioned possession of the Kodagu Rajas.

I3. The Rajas of Ikkery and Mysore die:

The revolutions that will be found to have taken place shortly after this period in the Ikkery and Mysore kingdoms, announced themselves by the death of both Rajas and the accessiom of women to the throne. The Ranee Irmajee (Rani Virammaji) succeeded Boodi Basappa Naik in Ikkery, and in Mysore the Ranee Duddamma Chik Christna Raje. (Rani Laxmammanni after Krishna Raja II, Doddamma is Dowager queen Devarajammanni.)

Hyder Naik in the service of Karrachury Nandaraja:(Nanjaraja).

I4. Hyder Naik appears now in the service of Kerrachuri Nandraje (Kalachuri Nanjaraja), the Generalissimo of the Mysore Forces, and the Princes's principal manager for all affairs in that kingdom. Things continued in this order for ten years when the Rani's tender partiality towards a Brahmin named Randeh Rao (Khande Rao) filling

filling some under station in her house-hold, began to attract the public notice.

The consequences resulting there-upon:

Her affections (The Dowager queen Devarajammanni's) for this minion so far prevailed as to induce her to invest him with the first powers in the State. As soon as accounts of all these circumstances reach(ed) Kalachuri Nanjarajayya, he forms the ~~division~~ design of seizing Khande Rao, and, accordingly exerts both force and strategem to gain this end. The Rani learning the danger to which her favourite is exposed, and, gains over a considerable part of the army in order to oppose and revenge herself of the General.

Hyder Naik invested with the command of a considerable army:

(and revenge herself of the General) who affrighted (?), flees to Mysore committing to Hyder Naik the command of the troops and directing the measures he (Dalvoy Nanjarajayya) wished to be pursued.

Subdues the Rani's party: and confines her a prisoner in her own palace:

Hyder very soon subdues the Rani's party, seizes the person of Khande Rao whom he throws into a dungeon and makes the Rani a prisoner in her own palace.

Commencement of Hyder Naik's power:

From this moment all is (?) grasped by him. The country, the army and treasure are acknowledged (as) Hyder's, and every person presuming to oppose or even deny his power is put to death. His friends and relations are called in to fill the first offices and a complete new order of things is established.

The authority secured at Srirangapatna - proceeds to Mysore; This entrance (was) opposed by Kalachri Nanjarajayya:- who is at last prevailed on to open his gates to him, and (was) carried a prisoner to Srirangapatna.

I5. Hyder having thus secured his authority at Srirangapatna, proceeds towards Mysore in the ostensible intention of rendering to Kalachuri Nanjarajayya an account of his Ministry. The latter, however, previously informed of all the great (?) opposes his entrance; and, the place(of (Nanjarajayya) is consequently inverted (?) and attacked. After some days Nanjarajayya was induced to believe (that) Hyder was a humble servant. He opened his gates to him, nor is it until finding himself a prisoner in Srirangapatna that he (Nanjarajayya) discovered his mistake.

Hyder becomes the complete sovereign of Mysore in the Canarese year (Hindu calendar) Vikrama year, 39 down to the present one:

I6. Hyder had now surmounted every difficulty and had become complete soverign

soverign of Mysore in the Canarese year (Hindu calendar) Vikramah. He passed the following year in giving order to his dominions and making such disposals therein as appeared to him to be required.

Regulates his dominions; Objects to the mode in which Yelusavirasime is managed; Assumes the sole superintendance on his own behalf:

In the course of these arrangements he took occasion to object to Yelusavirasime being solely administered by the Kodagu Raja as the country stood divided between both Sarkaars; so he wished it to be managed this (?) year there in (?).

The boundary accordingly determined on and the fort of 'Maly Patum'(?) built by Hyder on his frontier:

The boundary was determined on by mutual consent of Hyder and Ckikavirappa Wodeyar of Coorg (Kodagu) and, a fort erected by the former on his frontiers which received the name- Maly Patum and the respective security(?) of each superintended accordingly.

The Rani Virammaji of Bedanore; Follows the example of her sister of Mysore; her irregularities: and her guilt:

I7. The incontinue ? (inconsistencies?) of Irmajee Ranne (Rani Virammaji) of Ikery about the same time, presented a further field for Hyder's ambition.

The princess became enamoured of a Lingawant (Lingayat) among her dependants named 'Nambeema' (Nimbayya) whom she raised to consequence by every means in her power. Intoxicated with his good fortune, this proteege began to consider the young prince destined for the throne as the usurper of his rights and a barrier to his further preferment. Such causes of jealousy and uneasiness were represented to the Rani who is prevented on to accede to the murder of the prince, after which Nimbemma (Nimbayya) was rested with all power.

Refer & restore

The Consequences; Hyder notices the state of affairs in Ikkery which he invaded with a large army and completes his conquest of it:

A conduct like this (the murder of the prince) could not fail to challenge general horror. The people murmured and evinced symptoms of great unwillingness to submit. The experienced and crafty Hyder was at hand to notice the ebb and flow in the tide of affairs in Ikkery. He seized the propitious moment , entered her kingdom as the head of a large army, and in the course of a very short time completed the conquest of it.

The Rani was confined; Her death:

Nimbeema (Nimbayya) was put to death, and the Rani(was) confined in the fort of

of'Cowlebdoorg' (Kevaldoorg) where she died.

The Conquerer Hyder Ali Bahadur styles himself (as) the Nawab Hyder Ali: in Canarese year (Hindu calendar) of Chitrabhanu; (36 years down to the present one):

When Hyder marched his army towards the Ikkery 'Rajacum' (kingdom), he assumed the title of Hyder Ali Bahadur, and after the conquest of it, styled himself the Nawab Hyder Ali Bahadur. All this took place in the Canarese year (Hindu calendar) of Chittrabhanu.

Death of Chikavirappa Wodeyar; Raja of Kodagu; Leaves no issue; The houses of Halery and Horamale; Each claim the right of succession:-

I8. During the year Veya (?) (four years after the just mentioned period), Chika Virappa Wadeyar, the Raja of Coorg (Kodagu) died. He had been de-habitated (?) by confinement in the early part of his life and left no issue. With him became extinct the elder branch of Dodavirappa Wadeyar's family. There remained the two already noticed of Halery and Horamale; the former possessed the right of succession, but was opposed. Of the house of Halery, two were noticed viz. Mudduraja and Lingaraja, and of Horamale Muddaiah Raja.

The administration of affairs managed jointly by the Raja of both (Houses); The two acting Rajas die:

The administration of affairs (was) continued with the two Muddaiah Rajas, (Muddu and Muddaya) jointly, (and) for one year, neither being crowned during the time. At the close of this period, both died. Lingaraja, of the House of Halery, and Mallaiah Raja, son of the deceased Raja of Horamale, became the ostensible (?) representatives.

Enquiry into the Kodagu Rajas' right to Amara and Sulia:

I9. A period of eight years had now elapsed since the conquest of Najur ?(Nuggur) and its dependancies during which (time) the Coorg Rajah's (Kodagu Raja(s) right to the districts of Amara and Sulia remained unquestioned. It suggested itself however to the Nawab (Hyder Ali) at this time to order an enquiry therein, which accordingly took place, and when it was made evident (that) they had belonged to Kodagu during a part of the reign of Somashekar Naik, (and) that thed had continued (to be) so during those (times) of Boodi Basappa Naik and the Rani Virammaji, and that eight years since his conquest, (Hyder) had further sanctioned the Kodagu Raja's right to them, viz. from Chittrabhanu to Vervootoo (?).

Of which he (Hyder) appears satisfied; and makes over to the said family Panja and Bellarey:

So fully did the Nawab appeared (to have been) pleased with the result of the investigation that took place on this occasion, and so satisfied of the fact thereby discovered that he is said to have observed (that), "If the Ikkery Raja has thus noticed the Kodagu Raja (as a son), I am willing (that) he should also have marks of my favour; Let him, therefore, hold the districts of Panja and Bellarey from my bounty."

Thus Amara and Sulia appear (to be the) ancient possessions of the Kodagu (ruling) family, while the districts of Panja and Bellarey are further added to their country.

Disturbances between the Houses of Hallery and Horamale; Lingaraja retires to Belur with his family:-

20. Six months after the above transactions, the two pretenders in Kodagu stood up; the first, Lingaraja,(for)the son of his deceased brother Appaji Raja, the latter, for his own son Devappa Raja. (Lingaraja was the son of Appaji of Halery and Devappa was the son of Mallayya of Horamale). Great disturbances and acts of violence ensued (as a result of that). Lingaraja, unable to oppose his adversary, retired without the territory of Kodagu to a place named Belur in the neighbourhood of Manjrabaad (or rather I fancy what the place is now known by the latter appellation i.e.Manjrabaad), taking with him his nephew Appaji Raja and his three sons and also his eldest son (the present Raja of Kodagu- Viraraja the Elder), where they continued to reside until the state of affairs in Kodagu favoured their return.

Solicits the aid of Hyder; (and) which he receives a promise of:

2I. The disposition lately evinced by the Nawab towards the family of Coorg (Kodagu) readily suggested to Linga Raja to look to that quarter in his present distressed situation. He accordingly addressed (to) stating the injustices done (to) his immediate relations and the oppressions exercised by the usurpers of their authority. Every inclination was manifested in return to afford the required aid which it was added, (and) the designs then agitated against his own Sirkaar must (or-might have to) cause him to delay.

The Mahrattas invade Mysore and continue (to be) there (for) a year and a half. Hyder enters Kodagu (in) the year Jaya, in (with) the support of Lingaraja:

22. About this period- just alluded to the Mahratta army had invaded Mysore where they continued for a year and a half, during which the Nawab is described as having been frequently reduced to great extremities and his territory almost entirely plundered. The fourth year (Jaya), Hyder comes forward with a force in support

support of Lingaraja. The first attempt proved unsuccessful (and) a more judicious plan was adopted and affairs were brought about to the utmost wish of Lingaraja.

Lingaraja was reinstated:

(Lingaraja was reinstated). Devappayya (raja), the usurper, was compelled to seek refuge in Catote (Kote), the Raja of which obliged him to pay a large sum of money as the ransom of his head which he claimed in atonement for that of (the) one of his family formerly put to death in Coorg Malla ? (Kodagu). He then quit this country and appeared (to have) died shortly after in a neighbouring one. The father of Devappa had fallen during the disturbances so that the House of Horamale was entirely extinct and there remained only that of the Hallery.

The House of Horamale extinct; Hyder demands to be reimbursed his expenses in restoring Lingaraja; The inability of Lingaraja (to pay) but his good-will. The year Vissa (?)-.

23. (Horamale family became extinct), and, so soon as Hyder had reinstated Linga Raja (and his family) in their lawful rights, he made a demand of a large sum of money as reimbursement of the expenses he had been at so doing. Lingaraja declared his unwillingness to do all that (as a) right but fully satisfied the Nawab of his inability. The following year of Vissa ? (Pushya ?), a formal agreement was entered into between Lingaraja on the part of his family (No person at that time was crowned and the lawful heir was too young to be invested with such power).

The Kodagu Raja agrees to pay Hyder a yearly tribute of Rs.24,000. Kalpaati claimed as the ancient southern (boundary) of Coorg (Kodagu):

And, the Nawab Hyder Ali Bahadoor, by which the former (Linga Raja) agreed to pay a yearly tribute of Rs. 24,000. Previous however to this settlement Linga Raja had suggested to the Nawab that Calpattee (Kalpaati) had in all former times constituted the southern boundary of Coorg Malla (Kodagu) and it had then been separated therefrom since 60 or 70 years and was ever since forcibly withheld by the Cotete (Kote) Raja. He further added that (an) enquiry of the elder inhabitants would prove what he said to be fact.

The Kodagu Raja proceeds to Srirangapatna; Inhabitants of Kalpatee summoned there. The Raja's claim (was) acknowledged by Hyder:

Linga Raja, by the Nawab's desire, proceeded to Srirangapatna whither many of the inhabitants of Calpattee (Kalpati) were summoned. Their testimony appeared to(have been) satisfied Hyder of the Kodagu Raja's right to the tract of the country between Kalpaati and what was(then) termed Coorg (Kodagu), and,therefore, he (Lingaraja) was authorised to take possession, (of that).

Hyder demands of the Kodagu Raja the districts of Amara and Sulia, Panje and Bellarey and his share of Yelusavirasime:

24. As soon as the above transactions were concluded, which I have before said, took place in the year Vigra ?(Vikra ?), the Nawab Hyder observed to Linga Raja:- "I have reinstated you in the possessions of your ancestors by expelling the usurper Devappa. I have further secured to you the country south of your present boundary as far as Calpattee (Kalpaati), the ancient right of your family. I now require your share of Yelusavirasime above the Ghats, and Amara, Sulia, Panje and Ballarey below."

Resigned to him; The Kodagu Raja marched to Kalpati; Returned a year after leaving a force there:

It was in vain for Linga Raja at this time to remonstrate; (when) a murmer might have caused his utter destruction. Yelusavirasime became thence annexed to Arcalgore (Arkalgode) and the lower districts (of Amara, Sulia, Panje and Bellare placed under Mangalore. So the countrys just mentioned were seized on by Hyder, and Linga Raja marched to Calpattee (Kalpati) with 3,000 men. Here, he immediately erected a Fort and remained an entire year in adjusting all necessary affairs, when he returned to Markarae (Madikeri) bringing with him 1000 men and leaving a permanent body of 2000 men at that station (Kalpaati).

They continued (there) between five and six years and abandoned it; An unsuccessful attempt made to regain Kalapti:

A Coorg (Kodagu) force to the last mentioned amount (2000 men) continued (to be) at Kalpaati from the year Vijia (Vijaya) to that of Vicaree(?), both included, (for) six years. They were then compelled to abandon it-----from want of provisions. The Cotote (Kote) people having possessed themselves of every neighbouring inlet, in order to prevent the usual resources reaching them. About the close of the Vikrama (year) an attempt was made to regain footing (?) at Kalpaati.

An unsuccessful attempt made to regain Kalpaati; Whereon the two Rajas of the Kodagu family were killed:

A force of 2000 men marched to that quarter (Kalpaati), accompanied by two young sons of the Raja, ~~Where~~ to Appaji Raja (?). When arrived in the neighnourhood of Puttur, they were attacked by the Cotote (Kote) people who had laid on the way on the occasion. The two Rajas (the young princes ?) and a great number of men were killed, and, the remainder fled back in utmost disorder and dismay.

Linga Raja in the full management of the affairs:

25. Appaji Raja died during the year of Monmotta (Manmatha ?) and Lingaraja continued to manage the affairs of the kingdom without the occurence of any remarkable circumstance until the 25th of Mag of the year, Vikrama, when he died.

Lingaraja died the 25th of Maag (Magha), nineteen years down to the present period; and, succeeded by his eldest son, the reigning Raja, Viraraja Wodeyar.

When he (Linga Raja) died leaving the kingdom of Coorg (Kodagu) to his eldest son, Veer Rajender Warrier Rajah (Virarajendra Wadeyar), the reigning one, for, Appaji, as it has been said died in 9the year) Manmatha, and his two sons were killed (in) the month previous to the present one. In the last Kalpatee expedition that took place from Kodagu, Virarajaendra Wadiar was at this time between sixteen and seventeen years of age.

(Viraraja) was then between I6 and I7 years of age:

He (Viraraja) was then between I6 and I7 years of age, having been born in Sohbaun or Shobana so that he has now entered on his 36th year.

Hyder assumes the management of his country; under the most plausible display of friendship:-

26. As soon as Hyder Ali learnt (about) the death of Linga Raja, he addressed himself to Virarajendra saying that "a long intercourse of friendship has subsisted between my Sirkar and your family, and I learnt with infinite regret the death of your late worthy parent. I must therefore inform you that your age and inexperience render you as yet unfit for the purposes of Government (administration). I propose to prove myself the guardian of your youth and your dominions, until (you are) able to manage for yourself. Do you in consequence remain quiet, and I will manage everything?"

Sooberrayya (Subbarasayya) a Brahmin to superintend Coorg (Kodagu). Hyder goes into the Karnatic (on an expedition):

Thus was the present Raja (Viraraja the Elder) was laid aside (early), (and) his country (was) entirely possessed by the Nawab Hyder Ali. A Brahmin named Subbarassayya was placed at the head of affairs in Kodagu and the Nawab's troops introduced into most part of it. Soon after this, Hyder went into the Karnatic whither he was called by his war with the English.

Subbarasayya addresses the Nawab (Hyder Ali);

27. Subbarasayya shortly discovered the disposition of the inhabitants little favorable to his Government. He accordingly addressed his master (Hyder) acquainting with the symptoms as they manifested themselves throughout.

Recommends as removal of the Raja as necessary for the peace of the country.(but) the people rise against the Nawab's power:

Giving it as his opinion, (Subbarasayya wrote) that "as long as the young Raja was allowed to reside in the country, no hope could be entertained of a full submission to the Sirkar's authority (Hyder's authority), and recommending his removal with the whole of his family, Subbarasayya continued, (that) however at Madikeri, without any serious opposition, during the whole of the year of Shawaree (Shravana ?) and Phelva (Phalguna ?), and for three months of the following one of Shoobah Crootu (Shubha Kritu ?). The people then rose (up) in a mass declaring their lawful Raja (as just) laid aside, (that) the Government of his country (has been) usurped by strangers and avowed their deterimnation to inflict a due punishment.

Took Madikeri and put the garrison to the sword; the place (or palace ?) levelled to the ground.

(People avowed to inflict a due punishment) on the authors of, as well as the actors, in such iniquity. They surrounded the Fort of Markarrea (Madikeri), (and) soon possessed of it------putting most of the Nawab's troops to the sword. Subbarasayya found means however to make good his escape. The place was (or Palace was ? levelled to the ground in the face of numbers that attempted its relief. This happened during the month of July of Shoobeh Crootoo (Shubha Kritu ?)

The Kodagu Raja and his family removed to the neighbourhood of Maharaneedurg(?)

Hyder dies (in) Canarese (Hindu) year Shoobh Kritu (?).

The Nawab's (minister) Purnaiah, which (?)'who' decided (that) Virarajendra Wodeyar, his wives, his children and domestics to be conveyed without loss of time to Guroos (Gorur), a small fort sear Maharaneedurg, (and the order) was received and executed(in)the month of Badraput (Bhadrapad), and the death of Hyder Ali took place (in) the following one of Marghasree, all in the year Shoobha Kritu (?).

Amara, Sulia, Panje and Bellare and the whole of Yelusavirasime recovered by the Coorgs (the people of Kodagu).

28. When the inhabitants of Kodagu had thus successfully opposed this intruding power,(and) taken (took) Madikeri and levelled it, they resumed also the possession of all the countries (that) their Raja had been deprived of by Hyder Ali, viz. Amara Sulia, Panje, Bellarey and Yelusavirasime.

Tipu invites the Kodagu Raja to take up his residence at Peryapatna; He (was) accordingly removed there.

29. As soon as Tipu had taken the management of affairs in Mysore, he invited the Kodagu Raja to take up his residence at Peryapatna, as a place of greater safety. An English army being at this time actively employed in the neighbourhood, the Raja knew too well the nature of this invitation to think of starting any objections. His compliance was immediate and the whole family were lodged in Peryapatna.

The small-pox rages in the fort; and, numbers (many) die in consequence: Principal causes of the great mortality among the 'Coorgs' (those from Kodagu):

He (the Raja) alone and a brother that accompanied him, being (were) permitted to take the 'air abroad'(?). The small-pox declared itself shortly after in the Fort (of Peryapatna), and, out of about 500 that originally entered, there remained at the end of the year not more than from forty to fifty (people). Among those that fell victims on this occasion, the Raja had to lament (a) mother, three sisters, and many other near relations. The inveteracy with which the malady raged is attributed to the want of every comfort and many necessaries, confinement to very inadequate spaces and being most of the day exposed either to the rain or sun.

Tipu moves down to Mangalore with his army; Detaches 20,000 men to recover the districts possessed by the Coorgs (people of Kodagu) below the Ghats:

29 (i) During the last month of(the year) Shubha Kretoo (?), Tipu moved down to Mangalore with a large army, and, when after the Peace with the English that place had been restored to him. He detached an army of 20,000 men under Khajih Khan and Ramajee Salankar (?) to penetrate into, and take possession of Amara, Sulia, Panje and Bellarey.

Obliged to return and join Tipu at Mangalore. The whole (army) ascended the Ghats and arrived at Peryapatna:

This force is said to have suffered most considerably in the attempt and to have been shortly compelled to rejoin Tipu at Mangalore. This happened (in) the first month of in 'Crodie'(?), the 2nd year following towards the end of the same month. Tipu ascended the Astareh (?) Ghat and came with his army to Peryapatna.

Enters Coorg (Kodagu): Meets with (the) opposition.

Early in the evening (once), he (Tipu) entered Kodagu by different roads. Lally (the French commander) was sent by that of the Siddapur (route) with, from ten to I5,000 men, while the former (Tipu) advanced by Balele. Lally experienced great opposition and was unable to penetrate, but Tipu's body (army) made good their way. A party was detached to the relief of Lally, and the whole (army) joined.

An adjustment of all differences with the Coorgs (people of Kodagu).

The rains soon being close at hand, an amicable adjustment was deemed expedient.

expedient, (and) it was accordingly entered into by Tipu with the whole of the inhabitants, above and below the Ghats.

Syed Rassul Ally in the Superintendency; Tipu returns to Srirangapatna:

Past offences were ostensibly pardoned and the dependant districts completely possessed. Mir Jumelluddin, stationed at Mercara (Madikeri), with 4,000 men, (was) ordered to rebuild the Fort, and the entire (people ?) of the country committed to the superintendance of Syed Rassul Ally. (With the) affairs thus ordained, Tipu returned to Srirangapatna.

The inhabitants again resume their former power; Tipu's people (were) confined to the limits of Markarea (Madikeri) Fort:

30. Rassul Ally's influence prevailed the remainder of Crodie(?) (ten months) and for five months of the following year Vishravasoo, after which the people of Coorg (Kodagu) again took the management of the country into their own hands, committing great execution on Tipu's troops and re-possessing themselves of the whole (of the) dependant districts. Markarea (Madikeri) Fort was about half-finished by this time. Rassul Ally's (or Rajul Ally's) troops were confined to its immediate limits and every avenue thereto guarded by the Coorgs(Kodavas, or the people of Kodagu).

Reinforcement sent into Coorg (Kodagu) by Tipu:

3I. As soon as Tipu learned the state of Merkarea (Madikeri), he dispatched I5,000 men to its relief under Jamul-aul-ddeen Soostree(?). This force gained Madikeri after some struggles but when encamped there about (near ?) the Fort, they found themselves hemmed in all sides.

Difficulties(that) they experienced; Their consequent Retreat; and (then) arrived at Bettadpur:

Unable to get provisions, or to move except in a body (whole force), Jamal-aulldeen was determined therefore to make the best of his way towards the frontiers. So leaving the (olcet ?) garrison, he marched and on his way lost a fourth of his army. He arrived at Bettadpur from whence he wrote (to) his master (Tipu).

Tipu again invades Coorg (Kodagu) in person; (where he was) opposed, (and later) gains Markeara (Madikeri):

Tipu on this (in response to this letter), left Srirangapatna with a considerable force, joined Jamalluddeen at Bettadpur and entered Coorg (Kodagu) (on) the Ist of Cartika (Kaartika), the year Vishravassu. He (Tipu) arrived at Santemaal and from thence detached half his force towards Markarea (Madikeri),(where) very serious opposition was made to this party. The Coorgs (the Kodagu Army) 'lay in wait' (or,waited for them) about half way and though reinforced frequently from Sante-

Sante-maal (where) they were necessitated to submit to (a) great loss and delay in effecting their object. A judicious 'sortie'(?) by the garrison favoured their approach and, they at length, arrived.

32. Repeated experience now warranted Tipu in the conviction that a regular warfare with the Coorgs (people of Kodagu) afforded not the most distant hope of their subjugation. His guilty mind, therefore, readily suggested the measure of their total extirpation (?) and furnished if possible proofs of still greater depravity and profaniness in the mode by which he appeared to have carried his horrid purpose into execution.

The conduct in consequence.

33. As soon as Tipu had reached Markarea (Madikeri) with his whole force, he issued a general proclamation to the inhabitants of Coorg (Kodagu) holding forth the most ardent desire of a good understanding with them and asserting their comfort and well-being to be objects of highest importance to his heart. A peace, the most advantageous was then tendered (and) accepted of by the Coorgs (People of Kodagu), and entered into and ratified (with) the Khuraan, (and) in the most solemn (as well as) public manner, by Mir Saadiq, Tipu's principal minister.

34. The settlements of the country's adjoining to Sante-maal and Merkarea (Madikeri), occupied the better part of a month, after which the army moved to Bhagamandala where (too) like adjustments were made. It was from this last place that under the most specious pretences, Tipu extended his baneful wings over the devoted inhabitants. A considerable army branched out from hence in all directions and was so deposed of as to connect every avenue with the main passage forming a direct line from Bhagamandala to Srirangapatna (and to wheel in to the thus given point of view on the dreadful signals being made enfolding each its allotted group of victims).

35. The ostensible business at Bhagamandala (was) performed, and every necessary arrangement made by Tipu; and well-understood on the part of his principal actors (?) throughout the inhabitants of Kodagu, (they) were given to understand that the army was to set out on a given day on its return to Srirangapatna. The Sultan, therefore, actuated by a fatherly solicitude apprehended the movement of so great a body (of men) would be productive of detriment to the peaceable villagers whatever precautions he might direct to avert irregularities. It was in consequence (of) his pleasure that certain proportions of the fighting men of each Division (by far the greater) is understood should line the high roads at stated places and distances (and) therefrom, in order to prevent the in-roads of any of his stragglers bent on plunder. The unsuspecting Coorgs (people of Kodagu) already lulled into perfect severity, ex-

expressed the utmost gratitude for this benign instance of the royal favour and acted pretty generally and sufficiently, in conformity to the Sultan's wishes. Thus were the villages all over Coorg (Kodagu) left unprotected and the principal force of the country in the way to be most completely secured.

64,000 of the inhabitants seized. (this is an exaggerated figure because in those days the population of Kodagu was, perhaps, just near that figure.) Mark Wilks writes as if it was about 80,000, but the actual number might have been after all not more than 10,000 or even much less than that.) The escape of a few:

By the Editor

The army moved and the signal was given. The numerous out-posts fell upon their prey (captured men); unguarded villagers mistrusting nought (?) or,(sought ?) what was to happen; entered (?) men, women and children of all descriptions, dragged (them) forth, and by a motion of a general accord (to adopt the tactical phrase) the whole (body of men was) wheeled into line and became incorporated with the mass of the army; which, in this manner continued its march. Sixty-four thousand (?) of the inhabitants of both sexes and of every age were assorted to have become the prey of Tipu on this occasion. From 1500 to 2000 evaded the vigilance of the guards before the army had gained the frontiers which with about 3000 besides that, either caution (?) or local or other circumstances had preserved from the almost general calamity of a further number constituted the entire (body) of the inhabitants left in Coorg Malla (Kodagu Malla ?). (Later on) close on 15,000 are said to have escaped from the Sultan's dominions since the period just alluded to, but principally during the war with the English (in 1792 and 1799 and after).

Hardships of the Coorgs (People of Kodagu)

36. The hardships endured by this immense concourse of unhappy victims exceed almost (any) belief, for, the mind of the man is generally averse to acknowledge; In that nature of which he himself participates the degree of baseness and refined vice that could alone have inflicted such bitter evils.

Disposed of in various forts; All males circumcised; the month of Poorhua(?) of the Canarese (Hindu) year of Vishravassu.

As soon as the Army reached Peryapatna, the surviving Coorgs (Kodavas) or the people of Kodagu) were disposed of in every direction and thus lodged in so many Forts where all the males were circumcised. Tipu, as it has been before, observed (the) entire Coorgs (people of Kodagu) on the present occasion, the Ist of the month of Kaartika; and, the removal of the inhabitants(of Kodagu) took place during that of Poorhava (?), the 2nd following of the year Vishravassu.

New Settlement of Coorg (Kodagu); and, new inhabitants introduced:

37. One half of Kodagu, with the whole of Yelusavirasime, was now annexed to Peryapatna. Of the other half which was committed to the Superintendancy of Syed Rassull Ally; the Killedar's name, Jafar Ali Baig, and the Fort received ~~that of Jaffar~~ the (name of ?) Jaffarabaad (for Madikeri). The lower districts of Amara and Sulia became annexed to Mangalore. Muhammadens were brought from such parts of the Sultan's dominions as they could be spared and placed in the houses and possessions of the exiled Coorgs (people of Kodagu) and to supply the general purposes of cultivation. Adoni was plundered of its inhabitants from four to five thousand were forcibly transplanted (or transferred) into Coorg (Kodagu).

Virarajanedra Wodeyar, the present Raja, escapes from Peryapatna, in this twenty-sixth year:

38. The order of things thus established in Coorg (Kodagu) and its dependancies continued during the years of PeiraPawa (?) and Pela-swanga (?), on the 27th of Marghashira, of the year Keelaka, and of Shalivahana Shaka, the 1710, the present Raja made his escape from Peryapatna and arrived in the course of the night in his own dominions. He was then in the 26th year of his age.

Exposed anew to difficulties (and) Induced to visit the Catiote (Kote) Raja, (when) he becomes the prisoner (of the latter):

39. No sooner had Virarajendra Wadeyar freed himself from the Sultan's chains, then he again by treachery of the deepest hue found himself the sport of Fortune when arrived at Coorchy (Kurchy village) with his family. An officious person appears to have opened an intercourse between him and the Cotiote (Kote) Raja whereby the latter was represented as a sincere wel-wisher of the Kodagu Rajas and extremely anxious to assist him in his present distressed situation, a meeting could alone be the means of realising this friendly disposition, and Virarajendra, in compliance with an invitation, consequently expressed, repairs to 'Marinaar' (Marenaad in Southern most extremity and beyond which there is Wynad and Malabar). Here he (Viraraja) was surrounded by a party of the Catiote (Kote) Raja's people. Many days passed in confinement, and messages backwards and forwards (were sent). At length, the Coorg (Raja), or the Kodagu Raja, was led to'Polail'(?), and (there he was) caused to meet the Catiote Raja (Kote Raja) under the circumstances that seemed to announce the immediate execution of the former (Viraraja), a bond (which) first salutes him, and he, is unequivocally told (about) the subscribing to its contents.

His life declared forfeited:(and was) Ransomed:

The only means of preserving his life which had now become forfeited for one of the Cotiote (Kote Raja's) ancestors (who was) formerly killed at Thomara in the days of Dodda Virappa Wadeyar of Kodagu. The bond was signed and by it the districts of Amootinaar (Ammathi-nad), Kikkattu-Pattanaar (Kiggat-nad) and Yerehaalnaar (Yde-nalk-nad) and a small piece of grounds at Thomara, were ceded to the Catiote (Kote) Raja, (and) all except the last (the grounds of Thomara), for the use of particular temple or god (God ?).

Returns to Coorg Malla (Kodagu); Retaliates on the Kote Raja:

Virarajendra Wadeyar returns to his country. He has shortly an opportunity of retaliating on the Cotiote (Kote) about three months after the period just alluded to. The latter (Kote Raja) ascends into Kodagu in order to take possession of the districts (that) he flattered himself to have obtained. The balance of account of head for head is made to appear against the Cotiote (Kote) Raja's two Rajas of the former family-s having been slain by the latter's ancestors. The grant (or agreement or bond) made at 'Palail', is, therefore, annulled, and for the Head due, the Kodagu(Raja), he claims, and is, reinstated in the tract of the country North of Kalpaati, which on this occasion is noticed as having been the ancient boundary of his kingdom. The Cotiote (Kote Raja) was allowed to depart.

The Coorg (Kodagu) Raja's conduct when settled in his country; Treatment of the Mussulmaans placed therein by Tipu:

40. When Virarajendra Wodeyar had assumed a sufficient footing in his country, he began by dispossessing all the Mussalmaans (that) Tipu had established there, dividing such property as they had accumulated, or then enjoyed among his own people and in return, for the indignities exercised by their master on so mahy thousands of his subjects. He caused them to be made to swallow swine's flesh, both ears bored and ponderous iron rings fixed therein in which situation they were turned out on the road to Srirangapatna. The men of Adoni had it at option to return to their own country, a privilege most took advantage of.

Tipu's anger; and (his) measures in consequence:

4I. The appearence and representations of the Mussalmaans above-mentioned, on their arrival at Srirangapatna exasperated Tipu to the highest pitch. He instantly resolved to revenge this insult to his government and faith. An army was ordered to invade Coorg (Kodagu) under Ghulaam Ally Bakshee, consisting of 6000 horses, 4000 regular Infantry and 500 Peadahs (Men or peons ?).

The Coorgs (people of Kodagu) as yet unprovided with the necessaries for warfare keep chiefly to the woods:

No very serious opposition was made to their entrance from the general want of ammunition that prevailed among the Coorgs (people of Kodagu), and their passage was in consequence marked by all possible depredation. The Coorgs (people of Kodagu) were necessitated to keep chiefly to the woods from whence they occasionally issued giving to Ghulaam Ali's detached party-s considerable annoyance and compelling him at last to call them in. (Here Kodagu people seemed to have been good in the Guerilla wae-fare).

Disturbances in Malabar; A Force of Tipu marched thereby (to the) Koundarah Ghat.

The people in Malabar (as assorted by the people of Kodagu) being informed of the doings in Coorg Malla (Kodagu), determined to use against the Sultan's authority and disturbances which shortly followed, caused Ghulam Ally to be ordered into that quarter with the entire (body) of his force. He marched to the Koorundarah (?) Ghat and effected his way through its pass with trifling loss.

42. A further reinforcement for Malabar enters Kodagu; To march by the Heggala Ghat:

Encouraged by Ghulaam Ally Bakshi's successful descent, the Sultan ordered a reinforcement required on Malabar to march by way of Coorg (Kodagu). Fazzul Khan consequently makes his appearence with 3,000 regular Infantry and 2000 Peudahs (?) attended by a French Major named 'Jean Hustooree' who had immediately under his order three other French officers and 2000 'Topasses'(?). This body advanced without any opposition into the heart of the country. So pleased and lulled into security was Fazzul Khan by the forbearence of the Coorgs (people of Kodagu) that he declared that he had no hostile designs against them, that he was bound for Malabar, and had intended making the Heggala Ghat his way. The Kodagu Raja about this time had provided himself with many necessaries and brought his people into tolerable order. The moment was, therefore, so favourable, and he failed not to turn to the utmost account the unguareded discovery(that) Fazzul Khan had made. The troops encamped for a day at the head of the Heggala Ghat in order to collect the whole of the baggage and (the) followers.

Enter the pass; the attack commenced;

The Raja watched (the troops passing near the Heggala Ghat),- All their motions and, it was not until their rear had fairly entered the pass that he commenced his attack. Fazzul Khan who headed the advance (army) consisting of about 1000 men made good his way without any loss-.

Several loss of the whole (army):

Fazzul Khan-----made good his way without any loss but the havoc committed on the remainder was described as dreadful. Upwards of 1500 men are said to have been killed among which they include the four French officers, and, in the fury of assault (with which) women and children suffered. The property captured by the Raja on this occasion consisting of arms, ammunition, treasure, provisions and cattle was considerable and may be said to have laid the foundation of those brilliant exertions he afterwards made. The report of this defeat terrified the Sultan's people out of'Ballely (Bellarey ?), where a quantity of war-like stores and ammunition were found.

(Tipu) was ~~opped~~ opposed; and (was) obliged to march back to Srirangapatna:

43. When Tipu heard of these disasters, he sent his brother-in-law, Burran-ud-deen at the head of an army of 15,000 regular Infantry and 5000 Peadahs (?) with orders to seize the Raja (of Kodagu) and destroy his people, also to lodge six months' provisions in the forts garrisoned by his troops. Kushal-Nagur (later Fraserpet) was fully relieved and the army when proceeding on the road to Markarea (Madikeri) (were) attacked by the Coorgs (people of Kodagu) who killed 400 men and secured a great share of the provisions. Burran-ud-deen lodged what remained in Madikeri, and unable to assist Bepnaar (Beppunad) and Bhagamandala, and finding himself in other respects unqualified for the services required, he returned with his army to Srirangapatna.

(Was) ordered again into Coorg (Kodagu): The Sultan set out for Malabar:

44. Burran-uddeen had no sooner reached Srirangapatna than he received orders to prepare again for Coorg (Kodagu). The Sultan himself at this time was about to depart for Malabar whither he directed Burran-uddeen to follow so soon as the ends looked after in Coorg (Kodagu) should be accomplished. The Sultan set out from Srirangapatna and Burran-uddeen still continued (to be) there. The rains now coming in Coorg Malla (Kodagu) was not to be molested (?).

Gallant efforts made by the Kodagu Raja at Kushalnagar which he takes: Beppunad also surrenders:

In this interim (period) Virarajendra Wadeyar being apprized of the designs of the enemy marched against Kushalnagar which he appeared to have seized by a bold and most masterly COUP DE MAIN in the open day(light). His people entered promiscuous with the Sultan's whom they almost entirely put to the sword out of 700 that formed the nominal garrison; 400 with the Killedaar lost their heads. A quantity of ammunition and other articles being secured, the place was set fire to. Beppunad next surrendered after a resistance of three days. Seven guns, some ammunition

ammunition, and other articles were found here. This fort was in-like-manner destroyed.

Burran-uddeen's second expedition into Coorg (Kodagu):

45. As soon as the fair weather returned, Burran-uddeen, with an addition to his former force of 4000 regulars and 2000 Padeahs (?) under Syed Hammaam and 3000 regulars and 2000 Padeahs (?) under Shaik Ameer, once more invaded Kodagu. Burran Uddeen entered by way of Siddapur, Shaik Ameer (by) Balele and Syed Hamaam by 'Summar Pete' (Somwarapet). They all penetrated without opposition. The Raja observing what past (?) sent his brother with a thousand men to attend on Syed Hamaam who had gone into 'Yaroonaar' (Yedenad ?), whilst he (the Raja) headed himself his remaining force consisting of 3000 men with a view to occupy the two other Sardars. When on their way towards Burran-Uddin's (column), the Coorgs (Kodavas) unexpectedly discovered Shaik Ameer.

Shaik Amir was defeated; Burran Udeen ---ted(?) at Muruttee (in Nalknaad ?); His want of provisions:

The country was favourable to their mode of attack and they separated the heads from 500 men and left 200 wounded on the ground. Sheik Ameer fled in the course of the night and joined Burran Uddeen. They continued together and marched towards Bhagamandala at 'Kauntnaar' (Kuth-nad ? or Kanta-murnad ?). Some opposition was given, but at Nuruttee (?) in Nalknaar (Nalknad) a most serious conflict took place when the Coorgs (Kodavas) as usual claimed the complete victory having killed a number of the enemies and took the greater part of their provisions. When Burran-Uddeen reached Bhagamandala, he found himself so short in eatables as to be under the necessity of having resource to the districts below the Ghats as well, for, himself as to deposit in this and other Forts.

Moves in consequence towards the Mensii (?) Ghat, (but) harrassed by the Kodavas.

He (Burran Uddeen) in consequence moved with his main force towards the Mensii (?) Ghat and took up his grounds close thereto at a place called Pullee (?). Burran-Uddeen was again assailed here by the Coorgs (Kodavas). He however so protected his convoys as to secure a suffering of the necessaries required and the army without proceeding further returned to Bhagamandala.

Returns to Bhagamandala; and, at length to Srirangapatna.

(Returned to Bhagamandala) and, from thence to Naluknaar (Nalknad) and the neighbourhood of Bepunaar (Beppunad). And, after attempting in vain, the Heggal and othet Ghats, he chose the road to Srirangapatna as the least dangerous. The troops under Syed Hamaam, as soon as they heard Burran-Uddin's motions withdrew in like manner. This retreat took place in the month Kartika of the year Somean(?).

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10,000 men again enter Coorg (Kodagu); The Cotiote (Kote) Raja's conduct during the interim:

46. About two months after the last mentioned period, 10,000 of the Sultan's troops entered Kodagu with a design to reduce Markarea (Madikeri) bringing with them for that purpose a vast quantity of provisions. During this period, the Kodagu Raja was employed in opposing this force. The Cotiote Raja (Kote Raja) sent ~~from~~ 2000 to 3000 Nairs under a person named Tenka Mootoo (Tenka Moothanna) who destroyed his (Viraraja's) house at Kuruchi, put to death all his family there consisting of some women and children and carried off jewels and other articles that had belonged to his (the Raja's) house for years. Heavy as this event bore on Viraraja's mind, he abated nought (?) in order (?) against his more powerful foe. He completely intercepted their passage to Markarea (Madikeri).

Failure of the expedition:

And, at length ~~obtained~~ he (the Raja of Kodagu) obtained the most decided advantages (that) they were necessitated to retire in great disorder after the loss of a number of men and all their provisions.

Bhagamandala taken:

47. Bhagamandala was next attacked and taken by the Coorgs (Kodavas) towards the close of the (year) Somean (Soma ?). Nine guns, some ammunition and a small quantity of provisions found here ~~(and)~~ the Fort (was) as usual ~~(was)~~ destroyed.

Amara, Sullea, Panje and Bellare again recovered; and, other districts taken possession of by the Coorg (Kodagu) Raja:

48. Appaji Raja, the brother to the reigning one, was now sent down (to) the Mensee (?) Ghat with a pretty strong force. He first recovered the districts of Amara, Sullia, Panje and Bellarey and afterwards extended his conquests north and west of them, particularly in the latter direction, and at one place so near to Mangalore. As'5 Coss'(?)- these events took place during the months (of) Phalgun of 'Somea' (Soma ?) and Cheytra of the following year 'Saadarena'(?). Appaji then returned and the whole management of the affairs throughput the tract just mentioned was committed to Hombale Naik (now, the Killedar of Markerae- or Nadikeri) which he continued to exercise until the late peace between the Sultan and the hon'ble English Company when the Raja of Coorg (Kodagu) confined his jurisdiction to the country in that quarter acknowledged (as) his, previous to the accession of Hyder Ali

Yelusavirasime also recovered and a country bordering it taken possession of:

49. The Raja (Viraraja the Elder) next marched in person, and after seizing on the whole of Yelusavirasime, he added to his income a country bordering Maugur (?)

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Maugur (or Maugar or Mangalore?) about to the ~~early~~ yearly amount of 9,000 Pagodas which he made 'arrakerry'(agreement ?). The head Katchery 'Mandee Appen Appayan (or Mande-Appan Appayyan or Mandepanda Appayya) and Magger Hally (?) continued the sole managers on those quarters until the peace just mentioned when all except the half of Yelusavirasime was abandoned.

The Kodagu Raja was invited to connect himself with the English; A Treaty consequently entered into:

50. Overtures were made (to) the Raja (of Kodagu) about this time by the English Company through W. Robert Taylor, Chief of Tellicherry, to the establishment of friendship and union between the two Sarkars (Governments),(and) a Treaty appeared to have been accordingly entered into (on) the 20th (Aswij?) of the year Sadarani(?).

A Last Attempt to Relieve Markaree (Madikeri); Entirely defeated:

5I) A last forcible attempt was made by the Sultan to relieve Markarea (Madikeri) in the month Maagha (?) of the above year. Kader Khan entered Kodagu with 7,000 men, (but) he was entirely defeated, and after the most humble solicitations, (he was) permitted to return unmolested to the frontiers resigning the whole of his provisions and indeed carrying away only what his conquerer (?) was pleased to admit of.

The English Army ascend the Heggala Ghat:

The English army ascend the Heggala Ghat, a few days after the just mentioned event, and between the two campaigns they made in these upper country's (hilly country?), Markarea (Madikeri) Fort was taken by the Coorga (Kodagu) Raja. Its capture is fixed to the month Bhadrapad of the year 'Verodee Crootoo'(?).

The Occurrences that have (been) since taken place are of too great notoriety(?) to require any detail (mention) here.

Nauknaar (Nalknad)
May 27, I798,
(Seventeen-hundred and
Ninety-eight.)

Sd)Denis Mahoney,(Captain)
Resident in Coorg.

Copied & typed by:
Dr. I.M.Muthanna,
London,

I. M. Muthanna.
8/11/1966.
London.

THE EDITOR'S NOTE !

About ten years before the 'Rajendraname' was got written by Viraraja the Elder in Kannada and Hindustani languages, and, later in English, and about eight years before Mark Wilkes wrote his famous 'History of Mysore', Capt. Dennis Mahoney, then Resident at the court of the Raja at Nalknad, wrote his short sketch of the early history of Coorg or Kodagu. Thus it was evident that this was the first ever written material on Coorg, and that was his pioneer effort of about I80 years back when there was nothing in record about this small district either in Kannada, Persian or Hindustani languages.

Capt. Mahoney explains in his introduction the trouble he had in those days in bringing out this chronicle in the form of a report to the East India Company Government. This was the record that was later used by the great English historians beginning from Mark Wilkes, James Mill, Pennant, Thornton and others of the last century when they referred to Coorg or Kodagu in their works. Those exaggerated figures given about the men as captured by Tipu Sultan was, perhaps, supplied to him by the Raja himself in order to paint Tipu Sultan as a monster, who doubtlessly was, but, nevertheless, this record deserves to be preserved with sympathy and respect for the pioneering effort of a foreigner. As this was written in consultation with the Raja, one could see the omissions and commissions and even atrocities committed by the Rajas and his unscrupulous ministers, are not found mentioned in this. In that way, the 'Rajendraname' is also a record which is not free from bias.

I have taken the photo-copy of Capt. Mahoney's manuscript which contains a good number of spelling mistakes committed, perhaps, by men who copied it down later on for official use. I have marked some such words and illegible words with question marks. For instance, Coorg is spelt as COORUG, COORGG, KURG and so on. Some other words also were spelt in as many ways as they could think of. As to the word 'Coorg', it could be seen that the earlier English writers replaced the letter 'd' by 'r', and thus Kodagu became Coorg, Madikeri became Mercara, and for Nalknad they wrote Nalknaar.

There were some other official reports on Coorg that preceded this report of Capt. Mahoney, but they were not research works giving the historical background of the place about which they wrote. James Sibbald of Srirangapatna, for instance, wrote for the first time about Coorg as early as I783-84. Robert Taylor of Tellicherry wrote in I790, and some other English residents, engineers and surveyors who were in Coorg in the I790s, like Macrae, Farmer, Emmatt and others too wrote long reports about Coorg, and their versions have been taken out by me from the ancient files and have been given elsewhere in my manuscript which forms a volume of my work on Coorg from the ancient times till the year I799-I800.

b The most important thing that emerges out of this manuscript was about the contact of the people of Coorg, the Kodavas, with the officials of the East India Company Government as early as 1783 when the Coorg princes and their families were all the prisoners of Hyder Ali and later of Tipu Sultan. The Rajas of Coorg being outsiders themselves, were never true to the soil that they exploited and that was the reason for Hyder Ali's initial success over Coorg in the 1770s. Those incidents awakened the Kodavas to the reality of the situation, who in the later decade saw that they should work out ways to fight out the intruders for their own survival. It was then, in the years 1783 and 1784, they contacted James Sibbald, the Resident at Srirangapatna, for the first time, and that they had to do when they found Tipu Sultan becoming a nuisance. The details concerning these developments have also been told in the above mentioned volume of mine that has been separately and diligently chronicled.

I am glad that I could make use of my stay in London, England, from 1965 and on- to get this source material out, which was not known hitherto although this was the document that supplied facts and figures to those numerous writers on Coorg of the earlier times. Again this was the document- the copies of which were sent to Fort William, Calcutta, and Whitehall, London. I hope this manuscript will be preserved together with its photo-copy as carefully as possible in the place from where it first emerged exactly 180 years back, the exact date being the 2nd June 1798 A.D., and, I hope that some day the whole thing come out in print and see the Light of the Day.

6, Baronsmere Road,
East Finchley,
London N-2, England.

I. M. Muthana
Nov. 1966

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

1742 | Fort St. George 6th December 1833

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(698) 44

/A true Copy of the Extract/

Signed/ Sd. Laws

Assistant to the

/True Copies/

/Signed/ W. H. Macnaughten

Secretary to Govt.

/Copies/

Political Department

To

The Right Honorable

Richard Earl of Mornington K.P.

Governor General and President in Council

Fort William.

My Lord,

We have the honor of submitting for your perusal a summary of transactions in the Bourga district, digested by Captain Denis Mahony, which as far as relates to the Amara and Sulea question, may be found to form an useful accompaniment to, and, in several parts an essential improvement on, the Extract from the Rajah's Records forwarded to your Lordship's Predecessor in our Letter of the 30th March last.

We have &c.

Calcutta
23d June 1796.

(Signed) J. Spencer

J. Hartley

J. Shore

/True Copy/

/Signed/ W. H. Macnaughten

Secy to Govt

1743 Fort St. George 6th December 1833. 2.

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To John Spencer Esqre

President &c. &c

Commissioners &c

Gentlemen,

I did myself the honor to address you the 30th ultimo transmitting various articles of intelligence with the translate of a letter received the preceding day from Sheer Khan and a copy of my reply thereto - The two hircarrahs I had dispatched on the occasion returned here the 1st Instant unable to proceed on the road leading from the Komundurah Ghaut owing to the severity of the weather by which the lower parts in that quarter were so completely deluged as to have become impassable. The Ingapoor Ghaut I have reason to hope proved a safe course.

When first arrived at this place from the Coast I investigated by conversations with the Rajah the History of the present Coorg Possessions having retrospect to as remote a period as the authorities sanctioned - I exerted every possible means to the same end whilst in the lower Districts of Amara and Soullea and obtained whatever little knowledge the better order of inhabitants were capable of affording on like points - Returned here lately, I went through the few Records the Rajah is possessed of carefully noting the heads of events that appeared connected with what I had in view having by those means made myself acquainted with all that was to be hoped from the utmost industry and patience - I thoroughly considered of the Materials thus brought

brought together and after having duly weighed the tenor of your instructions and the specific ends thereby sought after, I determined on giving to the whole ... the form of a general narrative as, in fact comprising a detail of occurrences from the earliest period that could be traced with any degree of certainty - No 1 of the accompanying enclosures will accordingly be found a record of transactions in Coorg Mullur and of the neighbouring Countries as connected therewith - when bringing together such Documents for your information Gentlemen, it was under the conviction that I was thereby affording the only ground upon which opinion could rest, or any substantial conclusion be drawn from, in short I have been actuated by the best intentions and the event of your expectations not being thereby fully answered, I shall lament more as my misfortune than my fault.

The difficulties that ever oppose themselves to investigation which has for object to determine original right to possessions of any description are many and serious even in well regulated Society - It becomes almost unnecessary to urge the perplexed state of things in a Country like the one of Coorg, in order to represent the uncertain paths that alone are to be pursued therein when having alike end in view. The Government, the prepossession of the people, and the total want of the commonest legal Documents, prove so many obstacles in the way to truth when such is the case, to assume ultimate responsibility exceeds the privilege of any individual whether the act be considered in support

to

(702)

to himself, or justice towards his employers any partial or detached authority I might have presented could have carried but unsubstantial weight, while I become involved in the just mentioned predicament whereas, by an aggregate statement of all transactions you have at once before you the sources from which I would have had to draw any inference strengthened by their relation to the more trivial occurrences among which they appear regularly incorporated, I avoid in consequence incurring probably, very just censure, and I persuade myself you are better served.

If I have entered into trifling particulars and lengthened details by relations totally unimportant and foreign to the present enquiry, I beg leave to offer as my motive that the most insignificant occurrences very generally connect and give full weight to those of the greater note while a certain series of details is likely to speak the order of things established or chiefly prevailing and the whole therefrom becomes stamped with a probable and very necessary degree of authority.

No 2, is intended to serve as Voucher to the first. It contains the examination of certain of the inhabitants in Amaur and Soullia, and tho' I confined myself to record only that of the number therein specified, my intercourse with the people throughout corroborated very perfectly the heads of events noted.

As there appeared no practicable means of obtaining, in conformity with your suggestion, the testimony

of men from about Calpattee, I have substituted the examination of such Boorugges as could be found who had been employed on the expedition into that quarter, or continued there for any time - This is contained in No 3.

No 4 & 5 are Persian transcripts of Kheer Khan's last letter, and my reply thereto.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Gentlemen, &c &c

Nawknaw
June 2d 1798.

(Signed) D. Mahony.

"Any research that has for object to trace the original or lawful possessions of a Country where the proofs and documents usual to more civilized parts, have either no being, or are not to be discovered the end thus sought after can only be effected when aided by a detail of all transactions that may be said to bear the stamp of general concurrence or exertion on the part of the People. In this view have I brought together the following abridged account of Boorug Malla. It goes not back any considerable period, yet so far only does the best authority sanction - and as the events alluded to throughout, are supported in like manner by what must be deemed the best authority to be had, I allow myself to hope some substantial effect may result therefrom..

Sulleevaan an ancient King of great fame. } Shaleevaan was a great King who in former times ruled over all the territories South

of

His reign gave rise to the Era of Shaleewaan Shek 1720 Years down to the present period.

of Cosee. His reign gave rise to the Era of Shaleewaan or Shaleewaan Shek according to which the People of Coorg reckon the present Canarese year of Cola Uytee the 1720th On the demise of this Prince the Coorgs included in the tract just alluded to became, as many separate Kingdoms. The Coorgs were constituted a distinct people and have ever since been governed by the House of Hallery.

The Coorg a distinct People and governed by the House of Hallery.

2. Whether owing to revolutions that may have taken place, to the genius and disposition of a people habituated, as the Coorgs have always been, to the most unsettled, nay to a style of life at times approaching to Savage or to whatever other cause, it is difficult to say, but there exists not any material, by which to trace the History of this Country further back than 1554 of the Shalawaan Shek. The Records such as they are, that throw a light on the latter period of 166 Years, have been entirely collected by the Regnung Rajah whose information was principally drawn from conversations with his Father and other aged men, in the very early part of his life; and from fragments here and there picked up within those few years and as the general tendency of those records have been found to correspond with accounts received from a variety of the inhabitants

The annals of Coorg trace no further back than 1554 of the Shalawaan Shek

a period of 166 Years

bitants conversed with throughout the Country, and that whenever deficient I shall supply information as was thereby obtained, the substance of the whole hereafter blended may therefore possibly be deemed entitled to some degree of respectability in the way of testimony.

Moodraje Warrier Rajah of Coorg Malla in 1554 of the Shalewan Shek his 3 sons.

3. Moodraje Warrier governed Coorg Malla 166 years ago. He had three sons - the Eldest, Surboy dudd Vier Werappa Warrier / Surboy, and dudd were appellations given him, the former on account of an opening in his upperlip; the other implying great I shall distinguish him by the latter one of dudd / the second Appaje Raja and the third Nundraje Raja.

Hallery the ancient residence of the Rajas of Coorg.

4. Hallery had been in former times the principal residence of the Rajahs of Coorg,

Makearee first built and made the residence of the Rajas Eldest son.

and continued such to this period when Makearee was first built by Moodraje Warrier who bestowed it on his eldest son, whom he shortly after seated

Dudd vier Werappa Warrier seated on the throne 1603 of the Shalewan Shek and the Canarese year Durmotte (117 down to the present period.

on the throne, retiring himself from all public business. This happened, in 1603 of Shalewan Shek and the Canarese year of Durmotte. Appaje raje lived with his Father at Hallery who was now arrived at a very advanced age and a Palace at Hurroh Mallch was allotted for the residence

of Mundraje. These 3 sons of Moodraje had since 1st Dudd Ver Warappa Warriar a son named Appaje Raja and his son again, Chick Ver Warappa Warriar. 2d Appaje Raja 5 sons 2 of which only are mentioned Moodraje and Singa Raja Warriar, Moodraje again had one son named Appaje Raja, and Linga Raja 3 sons Viz. Ver Rajundee Warriar (the present Raja) Appaje Raja and Ling Raja. 3d Mundraje had many sons, but the only one noticed, is Madraje he again had a son named Mallah Raja.

Ancient Eastern boundary of Coorg.

5. The territory of Coorg Malla, is mentioned as extending Eastward, in those days to a place called Oodoor Coorg Hally (a little beyond Cottah Malevaree) where a very conspicuous stone marked the boundary and, is said to remain to this day - and

Periapatam considered as belonging to Coorg Malla governed by Nanjoor Raja.

the Periapatam and its dependencies were immediately subject to Nanjoor Raja, they were nevertheless considered as constituting a part of Coorg. Malla Nanjoor Raja was himself of the house of hallery, and nearly connected with Moodraje Warriar it was in consequence of the connexion that he held his Rajaship which is asserted to have been made thus distinct on his account, in the early part of Moodraje Warriar's reign.

The

The Ikery Rajah

6. The Ikery Rajaship included the countrys known by the names of Bidnore Belgee, Mangalore Nellikerem and many others yielding in their days a revenue of 18 lack of Pagodas and were possessed by Saume Shekur Naik. Yengtadree Naik was the Raja of Beloor and Dudd Christna Raja Warriar ruled over the Kingdom of Mysore

possessed by Saum Shekur Naik Yengtadree Naik Raja of Beloor and Dudd christna Warriar of Mysore.

7. A series of hostilities between the Rajas of Mysore and Coorg, led to the capture of Priapatam by the former and the total destruction of the Raja and his Family – Thus was it formally separated from the Coorg dependencies. The Mysore Raja, soon after this, advanced into Coorg with a considerable army, which Dudd Ver Werappa warriar most successfully opposed, at a place called Paulparah, where thousands of Dudd Christna Rajah's troops are said to have fallen. It was during the interim of this invasion, that a Cotiote Raja, instigated by a man of Coorg, marched a body of Nairs up the Tonnana Ghaut, at the head of which he was precipitated to take post. nearly the entire of the Nairs with the Raja himself, were soon after surrounded and cut to pieces.

Priapatam separated from Coorg Mulla.

a Rajah of Cotiote enters Coorg & takes post at Tonnana

The Rajah & his party put to the sword.

The Mysore Raja, in his next

Bellary partly conquered by the Mysore Raja.

expedition, makes himself master of a considerable part of the Kingdom of Belare which Dudd Vir Werrap-pa Raja observing determines on acquiring a portion of what remained unsubdued - He accordingly marches a Force into that quarter, and possesses himself of Yelasawa hurry. attempts on the part of the Mysore Chief to wrest this insignificant territory from the one of Coorg and, in its being divided between them; it is however agreed that the management of the whole shall be vested in the Coorg Raja, but the Revenue be equally shared by both.

The Coorg Rajah possesses himself of Yelsawa hurry.

The Mysore Raja attempts to wrest it from him.

becomes equally divided between each, but the management of the whole vested in the Coorg.

9. About this time Saum Sheker Nack Raja of Keri formed the design of carrying his arms into the Country of Cherakul which he soon after executed. The extremities all were driven to in that quarter induced a Cherakul Raja to solicit the good Offices of Dud Vir Werappa Warriar, in behalf of his Country certain interference followed. Saum Sheker Nack declined however giving up the pursuit, but on being paid a very large sum of Money (many lacks of Rupees) His demands were at length acceded to, and the Coorg become Security for the whole amount. The Cherakul Rajah after this, not only fails in his engagements but threatens and attempts

Saum Sheker Nack invades Cherakul.

The Cherakul rajah solicits the interference of the Coorg Rajah with Saum Sheker Nack.

a considerable sum of Money demanded with cessation of Cherakul and the Coorg becomes the Cherakul's security for the payment thereof.

The Cherakul failure in his engagement.

(101)

and attempts the destruction of a party sent from Coorug Malla to demand the performance of the above engagements Dudd vur Wurrappa called on to make good his security, is obliged to pay one half of the original sum which remained due.

Connexion between the Rajahs of Ikery and Coorug.

10 A great degree of intimacy had at all times subsisted between these Rajahs of Ikery and Coorug - it is also asserted they were nearly related. The faithful adherence of the latter to his promise, and the hardships he thereby submitted to added much to impress the former with sentiments still more favorable towards him - and it appears that Saum Shekar Naik is consequently induced to make the Coorug Raja whom he stiles his Son, a gift of a small tract of territory below the Ghauts, for his future nourishment; or, in other terms, to supply him with Milk and butter, as the name thereto given goes to imply (amarah expressing milk and butter, or whatever is made out of milk) this Donation of the Ikery Raja's was composed of portions from Villages included in a division of the lower Country denominated the Nine districts. The 4 Villages were Karraba, Bellaree, Bendaree and Shelû - some years after this transaction (6 to 8 are variously mentioned) Vur Wurapa Warriar discovered that

a tract of territory below the ghauts bestowed on the Coorug by Saum Shekar Naik.

and receives the name of amarah.

that the possession of the adjoining country of Soulea would prove of the highest convenience to some Inn=ples above the Ghaut, but particularly to those of Baag=mungul and Cauvery Amma-a sum of money, partly supplied by a Pagoda in amara, and partly from himself was accordingly paid, Saum Sheker Naik, who appears to have then relinquished Soullea. at the time of making over both amara and Soullea to the Cooya Raja the usual ceremo=nies of a Swaaren were most publicly performed nor is any corroborating proof wanting that can be adduced from such a number of years back, where written authorities speak not to give to the just men=tioned events very degree of force and reality.

Soullea purchased from Saum Sheker Naik by the Cooya Raja.

11. The old age of Dudd Vur Werappa Warriar was much imbittered by the Crimes of his son Appaje Raja; and he found himself at length obliged to notice them by his severest reprehension. The wife of Appaje Raja, who is mentioned as a most virtuous Princess, became the object of his bitterest aver=sion most probably from proving an occasional check to his disorderly conduct. To such a degree did he therefore carry his oppression and malice towards this unfortunate Person, as to render the voluntary destruction of herself by jumping into a well

Dudd Vur Werappa Warriar afflicted by the bad conduct of his son.

The Young Princess his wife, compelled thereby to destroy herself.

well, her least dreadful resource. So soon as Dudd Ver Warappa warriar was made acquainted with the event, he ordered his son into a Dungeon, where he languished for 12 Years, and, it is supposed, was then put to death. The old Rajah's irritation led him still further. he implicated a younger son and daughter, the only Children Appaje Rajah had, in their Father's guilt. – They were in like manner confined, in which situation they continued for several years notwithstanding frequent solicitations made in their favor, at length the people observing the advanced years of their Sovereign and knowing the lawful heir to his dominions to be confined a guiltless victim of his Father's enormities, they supplicated, in a body representing the innocence of the young Prince &c. &c. His delivery and that of the Princess proved the consequence.

Appaje Raja is thrown into a dungeon and put to death.

a young Son and Daughter share the guilt of their Father are confined in like manner.

Released on a general representation of the people.

Four years after this, Dudd Ver Warappa Warriar made his exit. and the Prince his grandson succeeded him on the throne, by the name of Chick Ver Warappa Warriar (Chick was given him as implying title, from the diminutiveness of his person; his growth had been checked by confinement and his person, tho' young in life almost bent double!) The accession of this Raja took place

Dudd Ver Warappa Warriar dies.

succeeded by his grandson Chick Ver Warappa Warriar

This succession takes place in 1652 of the Malayalam Aera & the Christian year hundred 185 years down to the present month!

place in 1652 of the Shaluwaan Sheks and the Canarese year Saadarena Appaje Raja second brother to the deceased Veer Werrappa Warriar, died 8½ years after the present period and the death of the 3rd brother Nand raje settled at Harmullah shortly followed. In the Rajahship of Keery, the death of Saum Shekur Naik placed his adopted son Boodee Basop Naik on the throne. an adopted son in like manner Governed in Mysore, after the demise of Dudd Christna Raje Warriar by the name of Shaum Raje Warriar, the death of these three Rajas happened within a short period of each other.

Saum Shekur Naik dies succeeded by his adopted son Boodee Basop Naik.

Dudd Christna Raja Warriar of Mysore dies and is in like manner succeeded by an adopted son.

12 A year and a half after Shanum raja Warriar had succeeded to the throne of Mysore, his Subjects from causes of disaffection to his person or excited by the machinations of some ill meinded men, seized and confined him in the Fort of Copaul Droog His young son Chik Christna Raja Warriar, is made to succeed him.. at which time, Chik Veer Werrappa Warriar ruled in Boorug Mala and Boodee Basop Naik in Keery.

The Rajah of Mysore confined by the people in the Fort of Copaul Droog Christna raja Warriar placed on the throne.

It may be necessary to observe at this place that during the reigns of the above Princes, who principally swayed in the countries under view here, the districts of Anvara and Soulla and one half

of Yelsawra Seemy remained the unquestioned possession of the Coorny Rajaseem."

13. The revolutions that will be found to have taken place shortly after this period in the Ikery and Mysore Kingdoms announced themselves by the death of both Rajahs and the accession of Women to the throne. – The Rennee Emajee succeeded Boodee Basop Naik in Ikery and in Mysore, the Rennee Duddama Chik Christna raje.

The Rajahs of Ikery and Mysore die.

14. Hyder Naik appears now in the Service of Kurachurry Naud raje the Generalissimo of the Mysore Forces and the Rennee's principal Manager for all affairs, in that Kingdom. Things continued, in this order for ten years when the Rennees tender partiality towards a Brahmin named Randeh Row, filling some under station in her household, began to attract the public notice – Her affections for this Minion so far prevailed as to induce her to invest him with the first powers in the State. So soon as accounts of all these circumstances reach Kurachurry Naundraje he forms the design of seizing Randeh Row, and accordingly exerts both force and stratagem to gain this end. The Rennee learns the danger to which her favorite is exposed and gains over a considerable part of the army in order to

Hyder Naik in the service of Kurachurry Naudraje.

The consequences resulting thereupon.

to oppose, and revenge herself of the General; who af-

Hyder Naik invested with the Command of a considerable army.

frighted, flies to Mysore committing to Hyder Naik the Command of the Troops and directing the measures he wished to be pursued. Hyder very

Subdues the Rannees Party –

soon subdues the Rannee's party – Seizes the person of Kandeh row, whom he throws into a dungeon, and

and confines her a Prisoner in her own Palace.

makes the Rennee a prisoner in her own Palace. From this moment all is grasped by him. The

The Commencement of Hyder Naik's Power –

Country, the Army and Treasure are acknowledged Hyder's, and every person presuming to oppose, or even deny his power is put to death. His friends and relations are called into fill the first offices and a complete new order of things is established.

His authority Secured at Seringapatam – Proceeds to Mysore –

15. Hyder having thus secured his authority at Seringapatam, proceeds towards Mysore in the ostensible intention of rendering to Kerachery Naundraje an account of his Ministry. The latter however previously

His entrance opposed by Kerachery Naundraje.

informed of all the past opposes his entrance and the place is consequently invested and attacked. after some days Naundraje is induced to believe Hyder is

Who is at last prevailed upon to open his gates to him and carried a prisoner to to Seringapatam.

humble Servant – He opens his gates to him nor is it until finding himself a Prisoner in Seringapatam that he discovers his mistakes.

Hyder becomes the Complete Sovereign of Mysore in the 1st year of Vikramaditya 39. down to the present one –

16 Hyder had now surmounted every difficulty and was become complete Sovereign of Mysore

in the Canarese year Vikrimah. He passed the following year in giving order to his Dominions and making such disposal therein as appeared to him to be required. In the course of these arrangements he took occasion to object to Yelsawra-Seemy being solely administered to by the Coorg Raja as the Country stood divided between both Sirkars, so he wished it to be managed this year therefore (Vesoo) the boundary was determined on by the Mutual consent of Hyder and Chick Veer Werappa Warriar raja of Coorg. a fort erected by the former on his Frontiers which received the name of Maly Patum and the respective moiety of each superintended accordingly.

Regulates his Dominions.

objects to the mode in which Yelsawra Seemy is managed.

assumes the sole superintendence of his own half.

The boundary accordingly determined on.

and the fort of Malipatam built by Hyder on his frontier.

17. The incontinence of Imrajee Rennee of Sherg about the same time, presented a further field for Hyder's ambition.

The Ranee Imrajee of Bednore.

This Princess became enamoured of a Lingwant among her dependants named Nambeema whom she raised to consequence by every means in her power. Intoxicated with his good fortune, this Protegee began to consider the young Prince destined for the throne as the usurper of his rights and a barrier to his further preferment. such causes of jealousy and uneasiness were represented to the Rennee who

Follows the example of her sister of Olyoor.

her irregularities.

and her guilt.

is prevailed on to accede to the murder of the Prince. after which Nambeema, is vested with all power – a conduct like this could not fail to challenge general horror. The people murmured and evinced symptoms of great unwillingness to submit – The experienced and crafty Hyder was at hand to notice the Ebb and flow in the tide of affairs in Skerry. He seized the propitious moment, entered his Kingdom at the head of a large army and in the course of a very short time completed the conquest of it. Nambeema was put to death and the Prince confined in the Fort of Bowlibdroog where he died – When Hyder marched his army towards the Skerry Rajacum, he assumed the title of Hyder ally Behander and after the conquest of it, titled himself the Nawaub Hyder ally Behander. all this took place in the Benares year of Chitterbaun.

The consequences

Hyder notices the state of affairs in Skerry.

which he invades with a large army and completes his conquest of it.

The Prince confined.

Her death.

The Conqueror Hyder ally Behander titles himself the Nawaub Hyder ally.

Benares year of Chitterbaun (36 down to the present one.

18 During the year Veya (6 after the just mentioned period) Chik Ver Warriar the Raja of Coorg died – He had been debilitated by confinement in the early part of his life and left no issue, with him became extinct the elder branch of Dudde Ver Wirrappa warriars Family – There remained the two already noticed of Hallery and Hurmalleh the former possessed the right of succession, but was opposed

Death of Chik Ver Wirrappa Warriar raja of Coorg.

leaves no issue

The Houses of Hallery and Hurmalleh.

each claims the right of succession.

opposed. of the house of Hallery two are noticed Viz.t Moodeh Raja and Ling Raja and of Hurnalleh Moodeh Raja. The administration of affairs continued with the two Moodeh Rajah's jointly, for one year, neither being crowned during the time at the close of this period both died. Ling Raja of the house of Hallery and Malleh Raja son of the deceased Raja of Hurnalleh became the ostensible representatives.

The administration of affairs managed jointly by the rajas of both.

The two acting Rajas died.

19. A period of eight years had now elapsed since the conquest of Najur and its dependencies during which the Coorg rajas right to the districts of Amara and Soulliea remained unquestioned. It suggested itself however to the Nabob at this time to order an enquiry therein, which accordingly took place, and when it was made evident they had belonged to Coorg Maha during a part of the reign of Saum Sheker Naik, that they had continued so during those of Boodee Basap Naik and the Rennee Amaje and that 8 years since his conquest, had further sanctioned the Coorg Raja's right to them. Viz.t from Chitterbaun to Ver-vootwo. So fully did the Nabob appear pleased with the result of the investigation that took place on this occasion and so satisfied of the fact thereby

Enquiry into the Coorg Rajahs right to Amara & Soulliea by Hyder.

of which he appears satisfied.

thereby discovered, that he is said to have observed.

and makes over to the said Family Panjah & Bellary.

"If the Ikery Raja has thus noticed the Coorg Raja "I am willing he should also have marks of "my favor; let him therefore hold the districts of Panjah and Bellaree from my Country".

Thus Amaur and Soulka appear antient possessions of the Coorg Family - while the Districts of Panjah and Bellaree are further added to their Country.

20 Six Months after the above transactions the two Pretenders in Coorg stood up, the first, Lingy Raja for the son of his deceased Brother Appaje Raja, the latter for his own son Dewappa Raja - Great disturbances and acts of violence ensued.

Disturbances arise between the houses of Hallery and Hermulla.

Lingy Raja retires to Ballar with his family -

Lingy Raja unable to oppose his adversary retired without the Territory of Coorg to a place named Ballar in the neighbourhood of Munjeerabad (or rather I fancy what is now known by the latter appellation) taking with him his Nephew Appaje Raja and his 3 sons and also his own eldest son (the present Raja of Coorg) where they continued to reside until the State of affairs in Coorg favored their return.

21. The disposition lately evinced by the Nabob towards the family of Coorg readily suggested

suggested to Ling Raja to look to that quarter in his present distressed situation. He accordingly addressed Hyder, stating the injustices done his immediate relations and the oppressions exercised by the usurpers of their authority. Every inclination was manifested in return to afford the required aid, which it was added, the designs then agitated against his own Sirkaar must cause him to delay.

Solicits the aid of Hyder.

which he receives a promise of.

22 About this period just alluded to the Mahrattas army had invaded Mysore where they continued for a year and a half, during which the Nabob is described as having been frequently reduced to great extremities and his territory almost entirely plundered. The fourth year (Jeya) Hyder comes forward with a force in support of Ling Raja. The first attempt proves unsuccessful, a more judicious plan is adopted and affairs are brought about to the utmost wish of Ling Raja. Dewappayan the usurper is compelled to seek refuge in Cotiote the raja of which obliges him to pay a large sum of money as the ransom of his head which he claimed in atonement for that of one of his family formerly put to death in Coorg Malla. He then quits this country and appears to die shortly after in a neighbouring one. The Father of Dewappayan had fallen during the disturbances so

The Mahrattas invade Mysore and continue there a year and a half.

Hyder enters during the year Jeya in support of Ling Raja.

who is reinstated

that

The House of Hurmullah Extinct.

so that the house of Hurmullah was entirely extinct and there remained only that of Hallery.

23. So soon as Hyder had reinstated the family of Ling Raja in their lawful rights he made a demand of a large sum of money as reimbursement of the expences he had been at, in so doing.

Hyder demands to be reimbursed his expences in restoring Ling Raja.

The inability of Ling Raja but his good will.

Ling Raja declared his willingness to do all that was right but fully satisfied the Nabob of his inability. The following year of Vifsa a formal agreement, is entered into between Ling Raja on the part of his Family (no person at the time been crowned and the lawful heir was too young to be invested with such power) and the Nabob Hyder ally Behander, by which the former agreed to pay a yearly tribute of 24,000 Rupees.

The year Vifsa

The Coorg Raja agrees to pay Hyder a yearly tribute of 24,000 Rupees.

Previous however to this settlement Ling Raja had suggested to the Nawaub that Calpattee had in all former times constituted the Southern boundary of Coorg Malla and that it had been then separated therefrom since 60 or 70 years and was ever since forcibly withheld by the Cotiote Raja. He further added, that enquiry of the Elder inhabitants would prove what he said to be fact. Ling Raja, by the Nawaub's desire, proceeded to Seringapatam whether many of the inhabitants of Calpattee were summoned. Their testimony appears to have satisfied Hyder of the

Calpattee claimed as the ancient southern of Coorg

The Coorg Raja proceeds to Seringapatam where inhabitants of Calpattee summoned there.

Coorg

Coorg Raja's right to the tract of Country between Calpatee and what is now term'd Coorg and he was therefore authorized to take possession.

The Raja's claim acknowledged by Hyder.

24. So soon as the above transactions were concluded, which I have before said took place in the year Vigya the Nabob Hyder observed to Ling Raja "I have reinstated you in the possessions of "your ancestors by expelling the usurper Dewa payan. "I have further secured to you the Country south of "your present boundary, as far as Calpattee the "ancient right of your family – I now require your "share of Yelsawer Seemy above the Ghauts & Amara, "Soulley, Panjeb and Bellare below." It was in vain for Ling Raja at this time to remonstrate; a murmur might have caused his utter destruction. Yelsawer Seemie became thence annexed to Arcalgore and the lower districts placed under Mungalore. So the Countrys just mentioned were seized on by Hyder and Ling Raja marched to Calpattee with 3000 Men – Here he immediately erected a Fort, and remained an entire year, in adjusting all necessary affairs, when he returned to Markeara, bringing with him 1000 men, and leaving a permanent body of 2000 at that Station. A Coorg Force to the last mentioned amount, continued at Calpattee from the year Vigya to

Hyder demands of the Coorg Raja the districts of Amara Soulley Panjeb & Bellare & his share of Yelsawer Seemy.

resigned to him.

The Coorg Raja marches to Calpattee.

returns a year after leaving a force there.

They continue between 5 & 6 years and abandon it.

to that of Vicaree, both included, 6 Years-they were then compelled to abandon it..... from want of Provisions, the Cottiote people having possessed themselves of every neighbouring inlet, in order to prevent the usual resources reaching them.- About the close of Vikaree an attempt was made to regain a footing at Calpattee.- a Force of 2000 men marched to that quarter accompanied by two young Raja's sons to Appaje Raja-when arrived in the neighbourhood of Puttoor, they were attacked by the Cottiote people who had lay in wait on the occasion. The 2 Rajahs and a great number of men were killed, the remainder fled back in the utmost disorder and dismay.

an unsuccessful attempt made to regain Calpattee.

wherein 2 Rajas of the Coorg Family are killed.

25 Appaje Raja died during the year of Monmotta and Ling Raja continued to manage the affairs of the Kingdom without the occurrence of any remarkable circumstance until the 25th of Marcy of the year Vikaree when he died; leaving the Kingdom of Coorg to his eldest son, Ver Rajunder Warriar Raja (the reigning one) for Appaje as it has been said died in Monmotta and his 2 sons were killed the month previous to the present one in the last Calpattee expedition that took place from Coorg. Ver Rajunder Warriar was at this time between

Ling Raja in the full Management of affairs.

He dies the 25th of Marcy of Vikaree 19 Years down to the present, succeeded by his eldest son the reigning Raja Ver Rajunder Warriar.

who is between 16 & 17 years of age.

between 16 & 17 years of age having been born in Sohbanu so that he was now entered on his 36th year.

Hyder assumes the management of his Country.

26. So soon as Hyder Ally learned the death of Lingo Raja, he addressed himself to Veer rajunder, saying "a long intercourse of friendship "has subsisted between my Sirkar and your Family "and I learned with infinite regret the death of your "late worthy Parent. I must therefore inform you "that your age and inexperience render you as "yet unfit for the purposes of Government. I propose "to prove myself the guardian of your youth and "your dominions, until able to manage for yourself "Do you in consequence remain quiet, and I will "manage every thing". Thus was the present Raja early laid aside, his Country entirely possessed by the Nawaub Hyder Ally. a Bramin named Soobersaya, was placed at the head of affairs in Coorg and the Nawab's Troops introduced into most parts of it. Soon after this Hyder went into the Carnatic, whether he was called by his war with the English.

under the most plausible display of friendship.

Soobersaya a Brahmin to superintend Coorg

Hyder goes into the Carnatic.

27. Soobersaya shortly discovered the disposition of the inhabitants little favorable to his Government. He accordingly addressed his Master

Soobersaya addresses the Nabob.

accumulating

acquainting him with the symptoms as they mani-
-fested themselves throughout giving it as his
opinion "that as long as the young Raja was allowed
"to reside, in the Country no hope could be entertained
of a full submission to the Sirkars authority, and
"recommending his removal with the whole of his
"family." Sooberaya continued, however at Markeerre
without any serious opposition, during the whole of
the year of Shaawaree and Pichwa, and for 3 Months
of the following one of Shoobeh Crootoo. The people
then rose in a mass, declaring their lawful Rajah
laid aside, the government of his Country usurped by
strangers and avowed their determination to in-
-flict a due punishment on the authors of, as
well as the actors in, such iniquity. They surrounded
the Fort of Markeerre, soon possessed themselves of it,
..... putting most of the Nabobs troops
to the Sword. Sooberaya found means however to make
good his Escape. The place was levelled with the
ground in the face of numbers that attempted its
relief. This happened during the month of Jul,
of Shoobeh Crootoo. The Nabobs Puranch which
directed Veer Rajunder Warriar, his Wives his Children
and domestics to be conveyed without loss of time to
Gurroos (a small fort situated near to Maharaundroog)

recommends the removal of the Raja as necessary to the peace of the country.

The people rise against the Nabobs power

take Markeara & put the garison to the sword.

the place levelled to the ground -

The young Raja & his family removed to the Neighbourhood of Maharundroog.

was received and executed the month of Budraputs and the death of Hyder took place the following one of Margeh Seere - all in the year Shoobeh Crootoo.

Hyder dies

Camaris year Shobeh Crootoo.

28 When the inhabitants of Coorg had thus successfully opposed this intruding Power taken Markeeree and levelled it, they resumed also possession of all the Countries their raja had been deprived of by Hyder. Viz. Amarra Soullia, Panjeh and Bellare and the whole of Yelasanna Seeny.

Amara Soullia Panjeh & Bellare and the whole of Yellasanna Seeny recovered by the Coorgs.

29. So soon as Tippoo had taken the management of affairs in Mysore he invited the Coorg Raja to take up his residence at Paruspatam as a place of greater safety, an English army being at this time actively employed in the neighbourhood - the Rajah knew too well the nature of this invitation to think of starting any objections - his compliance was immediate and the whole Family were lodged in Periapatam, he alone, and a brother that accompanied him, being permitted to take the air abroad. The small pox declared itself shortly after in the Fort and out of about 500 that originally entered, there remained at the end of the year not more than from 40 to 50; among those that fell victims on this occasion, the Rajah had to lament a Mother, 3 Sisters

Tippoo invites the Coorg to take up his residence at Periapatam.

he accordingly removes there.

The small pox rages in the Fort.

Numbers die in consequence

tirs, and many other near relations. The inveteracy with which this malady raged is attributed to the want of very comfort and many necessaries, confinement to very inadequate spaces and being most of the day exposed either to the rain or sun.

Principal causes of the great mortality among the Coorgs.

29. During the last month of Shoobah Crooloo Tippoo moved down to Mangalore with a large Army and when after the peace with the English that place had been restored to him he detached an Army of 20,000 Men under Khajeh Khan and Ramajee Balanker to penetrate into, and take possession of, Amara Soulea, Panjeh and Bellare. This force is said to have suffered most considerably in the attempt and to have been shortly compelled to rejoin Tippoo at Mangalore. This happened the first month in Crodie, the 2nd year following towards the end of the same month Tippoo ascended the Astarch Ghaut and came with his Army to Pariapatam. Early in the morning one, he entered Coorg by different roads Lally was sent by that of Sidapoor, with from 10 to 15,000 Men while the former advanced by Ballely. Lally experienced great opposition, and was unable to penetrate but Tippoo's body made good their way. A party was detached to the relief of Lally and the

Tippoo moves down to Mangalore with his Army.

Detaches 20,000 Men to recover the districts possessed by the Coorgs below the Ghauts.

Obliged to retire & join Tippoo at Mangalore.

The whole ascended the Ghauts and arrived at Pariapatam.

enters Coorg

met with opposition

the whole joined. The parties now being close at hand an amicable adjustment was deemed expedient, it was accordingly entered into by Tippoo, with the whole of the inhabitants, above and below the Ghauts; past offences were ostensibly pardoned and the dependant districts completely possessed. Meer Jumel and Meer Addeen stationed at Markeara, with 4000 Men and ordered to rebuild the Fort and the entire of the Country committed to the superintendance of Syed Rajib Ally. Affairs thus ordained, Tippoo returned to Seringapatam.

An Adjustment of all differences on the Coorgs.

Syed Rajib Ally in the Superintendancy &c.

Tippoo returns to Seringapatam.

30 Rajib Ally's influence prevailed the remainder of Crodie (10 Months) and for 5 Months of the following year Visera Wapoo after which the People of Coorg again took the management of the Country into their own hands, committing great execution on Tippoo's Troops, and repossessing themselves of the whole dependant Districts. Markeara Fort was about half finished at this time. Rajib Ally's Troops were confined to its immediate limits and every avenue thereto guarded by the Coorgs.

The inhabitants again resume their former power.

Tippoo's troops confined to the limits of Markeara Fort.

31. As soon as Tippoo learned the State of Markeara, he dispatched 15,000 Men to its relief, under Jemal and Addeen Koostree. This Force gained Markeara after some struggles but when encamped

Reinforcement sent into Coorg by Tippoo.

there

there about the Fort, they found themselves hemmed in all sides unable to get provisions or to move ex:cept in a body - Jemal aul uddeen is determined therefore to make the best of his way towards the Frontiers so leaving the dit garrison, he marched and on his way lost a fourth of his army. He arrived at Bettalpoor, from whence he wrote his Master Tippoo. on this left Seringapatam with a consider:able force, joined Jemal aul uddeen at Bettalpoor and entered Coorg the 1st of Cartika the year Visva wapoo. He arrived at Santehmaul and from thence detached half his Force towards Markeare, very serious opposition was made to this party - the Coorg lay in wait for them about half way and tho reinforced frequently from Santeh Maal, they were necessitated to submit to great loss and delay in effecting their object, a judicious Sortie by the garrison favored their approach and they at length arrived.

Difficulties they experience.

their consequent retreat

& arrived at Betalpoor.

Tippoo again invades Coorg in person.

is opposed

gains Markeare.

32 Repeated experience now warrant:ed Tippoo in the conviction that a regular warfare with the Coorgs afforded not the most distant hope of their subjugation, his guilty mind, there:fore, readily suggested the measure of their total extirpation and furnished, if possible proofs of still

greater

greater depravity and profaneness in the mode by which he appears to have carried his horrid purpose into execution.

His conduct in consequence.

33. As soon as Tippoo had reached Markeare with his whole force he issued a general proclamation to the inhabitants of Coorg holding forth the most ardent desire of a good understanding with them and asserting their comfort and well being to be objects of the highest importance to his heart, a peace the most advantageous was then tendered, accepted of by the Coorgs and entered into and ratified in the Koran in the most public and solemn manner, by Meer Saduk Tippoo's principal Minister.

34. The settlements of the Countrys adjoining to Santch Maal and Markeare occupied the better part of a Month, after which the army moved to Baugmungul where like adjustments were made. It was from this last place that under the most specious pretences, Tippoo extended his baneful wings over the devoted inhabitants, a considerable army branched out from hence in all directions and was so disposed of as to connect every avenue with the main passage forming a direct line from Baagmungul to Seringapatam, and to wheel in to the thus given point of view on the dreadful

signals

signals being made enfolding each, its allotted group of victims.

35. The ostensible business at Baugmun gul performed and every necessary arrangement fully made by Tippoo and well understood on the part of his principal actors throughout the inhabitants of Coorg were given to understand that the Army was to set out at a given day on its return to Seringapatam the Sultaun therefore actuated by a Fatherly solicitude apprehended the movement of so great a body would be productive of detriment to the peaceable Villagers whatever precautions he might direct to avert irregularities. It was in consequence of his pleasure, that certain proportions of the fighting men of each Division (by far the greater) is understood should line the high roads at stated places and distances therefrom in order to prevent the inroads of any of his stragglers bent on plunder.- The unsuspecting Coorgs already lull'd, into perfect security expressed the utmost gratitude for this benign instance of the royal favor and acted pretty generally, and sufficiently, in conformity to the Sultaun's wishes. Thus were the Villages all over Coorg left unprotected and the principal force of the Country in the way to be

most

most completely secured.

The army moved and the signal was given. The numerous out posts fell upon their prey, unguarded villages misbuisling nought what was to happen entered men women and children of all descriptions, Dragged forth and by a motion of general accord (to adopt the Tactical Phrase) the whole wheeld into line and became incorporated with the Mass of the army which in this manner continued its march sixty four thousand of the inhabitants of both sexes and of every ages, are asserted to have become the prey of Tippoo on this occasion. From 1500 to 2000 evaded the vigilance of their guards, before the army had gained the frontiers, which with about 3000 besides that either Caution, or local or other circumstances had preserved from the almost general calamity, constituted the entire of the inhabitants left, in Coorg Malla (close on 15,000 are said to have escaped from the Sultaun's Dominions since the period just alluded to, but principally, during the war with the English).

64,000 of the inhabitants seized.

The escape of a few.

of a further number.

Hardships of the Coorgs 36

The hardships endured by this immense concourse of unhappy victims exceed almost belief, for the mind of man is generally averse to acknowledge in that nature of which he himself participates

the

the degree of baseness and refined vice that could alone have inflicted such bitter evils. So soon as the army reached Periapatam the surviving Coorgs were disposed of in every direction and thus lodged in so many Forts where all the males were circumcised. Tippoo as it has been before observed entered Coorg on the present occasion the 1st of the month Carteeka and the removal of the inhabitants took place during that of Poorba the 2d following of the year Visera Wapoo.

Disposed of in various forts all males circumcised.

the Month Poorbaa of the Canarese year Visira Wapoo.

New Settlement of Coorg. 37. One half of Coorg with the whole of Yelsawur Army was now annexed to Periapatam. of the other half, which was committed to the superintendancy of Syed Rajab ally. The Killedars name Jaffer ally Beg and the Fort received that of Jaffer abaad. The lower Districts of Amara and Soullea so became annexed to Mangalore. Mahomedans were brought from such parts of the Sultaans Dominions as they could be spared, and placed in the houses and possessions of the exiled Coorgs and to supply the general purposes of cultivation, adoni was plundered of its inhabitants from 4 to 5000 of them were forcibly transplanted into Coorg.

and new inhabitants introduced.

Vur Rajunder Warriar (the present Raja) escapes from Periapatam. 38. The order of things thus established in Coorg and its dependencies continued during the years of Pura Pawa and Pela wanga on the 23rd of

Margi

Mangi Senn, of the year Keelaka and of Shalevaan Shek 1710 the present Raja made his escape from Perumpatam and arrived in the course of the same night in his own Dominions He was then in the 26th year of his age

is in his 26th year.

39. No sooner had Veer rajunder Warriar freed himself from the Sultaun's Chains, than he again by treachery of the deepest hue found himself the Sport of Fortune when arrived at Coortchy with his family, an officious person appears to have opened an intercourse between him and the Cotiote Raja whereby the latter was represented a sincere well wisher of the Coorny Rajas and extremely anxious to assist him in his present distressed situation a meeting could alone be the means of realizing this friendly disposition and Veer rajunder, in compliance with an invitation consequently expressed, repairs to Marinaar – Here he is instantly surrounded by a party of the Cotiote Raja's people. many days are passed in confinement and Messages backwards and forwards at length the Coorny is led to Polail and caused to meet the Cotiote under circumstances that seem to announce the immediate execution of the former, a bond first salutes him and he is unequivocally told the subscribing to its contents the only means of preserving his life

Exposed a new to difficulties.

induced to visit the Cotiote Raja, becomes his prisoner.

His life declared forfeited.

such

which had now become forfeited for one of the Cotiotes ancestors formerly killed at Tomarra, in the days of Dudd Veer Wonapa, Raja of Coorg. The bond is signed and by it the districts of Amortinaar Kikatter pattanaar and Yrehmaalnaar and a small piece of grounds at Tomarra, are ceded to the Cotiote Raja, all except the last, for the use of a particular Temple or God. Veer rajunder warrior returns to his Country. He has shortly an opportunity of retaliating on the Cotiote about 3 months after the period just alluded to, the latter ascends into Coorg in order to take possession of the districts he flattered himself to have obtained. The balance of account of head for head is made to appear against the Cotiote Raja's two Rajahs of the former Family having been slain by the latter's ancestors. The grant made at Palail, is therefore annulled and for the Head due the Coorg he claims and is reinstated in the tract of Country North of Calpattee, which on this occasion is noticed, as having been the antient boundary of his Kingdom. The Cotiote, is allowed to depart.

Ransomed

Returns to Coorg Malla.

Retaliates on the Cotiote Raja.

40 When Veer Rajunder Warrior had assumed a sufficient footing in his Country he began by dispossessing all the Mussulman Tippoo had Established there, dividing such property as they had accumulated, or then enjoyed among his own people and

The Coorg Raja's conduct when settled in his Country treatment of the Mussulmen placed thereon by Tippoo.

in return for the indignities exercised by their Master on so many thousands of his subjects he caused them to be made to swallow swine's flesh, both ears bored and ponderous iron rings fixed therein in which situation they were turned out on the road to Seringapatam. The men of Adoni had it at option to return to their own Country, a privilege most took advantage of.

41. The appearance and representations of the Musulmen above mentioned on their arrival at Seringapatam exasperated Tippoo to the highest pitch. He instantly resolved to revenge this insult to his government and faith; An army was ordered to invade Coorg under Goolaum ally Bakhshee consisting of 6000 horse, 4000 regular Infantry and 500 Peadahs No very serious opposition was made to their entrance from the general want of ammunition that prevailed among the Coorgs and their passage was in consequence marked by all possible depredation. The Coorgs were necessitated to keep chiefly to the Woods from whence they occasionally issued giving to Goolaum Ally's detached parties considerable annoyance and compelling him at last to call them in. The people in Malabar (as afforded by the Coorgs) being informed of the army in Coorg Malla determined also to rise against the Sultaun's authority and disturbances which shortly followed

Tippoo's anger and measures in consequence

The Coorgs as yet unprovided with the necessaries for warfare keep chiefly to the woods

Disturbances in Malabar.

followed, caused Goolam ally to be ordered into that quarter with the entire of his force. he marched to the Koorundarah Ghaut and effected his way through its pass with trifling loss.

A Force of Upper Mendies thereby the Koorundarah Ghaut.

42. Encouraged by Goolaum ally Bukhshee's successful descent, the Sultaun ordered a reinforcement required in Malabar to march by way of Coorg. Tadjul Khan consequently makes his appearance with 3000 regular Infantry and 2000 Peadahs - attended by a French Major, named Jean Kustowree who had immediately under his order 30 other French Officers and 2000 Topasses. This body advanced without any opposition into the heart of the Country. so pleased and lull'd into security was Tadjul Khan by the forbearance of the Coorgs, that he declared he had no hostile designs against them, that he was bound for Malabar and intended making the Huggul Ghaut his way. The Coorg Raja had about this time provided himself with many necessaries, and brought his people into tolerable order - the moment was therefore so far favorable and he failed not to turn to the utmost account the unguarded discovery Tadjul Khan had made. the troops encamped for a day at the head of the Huggul Ghaut in order to collect the whole of the baggage and followers. The Rajah watched - all their motions - and it was not until their rear had fairly entered the pass.

a further reinforcement for Malabar enters Coorg.

To march by the Huggul Ghaut.

Enter the pass

The attack commenced.

pass that he commenced his attack. Futeyul Khan who headed the advance consisting of about 1000 men made good his way without any loss but the havoc committed on the remainder is described as dreadful, upwards of 1500 persons are said to have been killed among which they include the 4 French officers and, in the fury of assault women and children suffered. The property captured by the Rajas on this occasion consisting of arms, ammunition, treasure, provisions and Cattle was considerable and may be said to have laid the foundation of those brilliant exertions he afterwards made. The report of this defeat terrified the Sultan's people out of Ballely, where a quantity of warlike stores and ammunition were found.

Total loss of the whole

13. When Tippoo heard of these disasters, he sent his brother in law, Burraan ud deen at the head of an army of 15000 regular Infantry and 5000 Peadahs, with order to reduce the Raja and destroy his people, also to lodge 6 Months provisions in the forts garrisoned by his Troops. Rushall nagur was fully relieved and the army when proceeding on the road to Markeeree attacked by the Coorgs who killed 400 Men and secured a great share of the provisions. Burraan ud deen lodged what remained in Markeeree and unable to assist Bednaar and Bagmungul and finding himself in other respects unqualified for the

is opposed

obliged to march back to Seringapatam.

the sources required he returned with his army to Sun:
:gulatam.

44 Burraan ud deen had no sooner reached Seringapatam than he received orders to prepare again for Coorg. The Sultaun himself at this time was about to depart for Malabar whether he directed Burraan ud deen to follow so soon as the ends looked after in Coorg should be accomplished. The Sultaun set out from Seringapatam and Burraan ud deen still continued there. The rains now coming in Coorg Malla was not to be molested. In this interim Veer rajunder Warriar being apprized of the designs of his Enemy marched against Koosha ul Nuggur which he appears to have seized by a bold and most masterly coup de main in the open day. His people entered promiscuous with the Sultaun's whom they almost entirely put to the sword out of 700 that formed the nominal garrison 400 with the Killedaar lost their heads, a quantity of ammunition and other articles being secured, the place was set fire to - Bepnaar next surrendered after a resistance of three days - 7 Guns, some ammunition, and other articles were found here. - This fort was, in like manner destroyed.

Orders sent again into Coorg.

The Sultaun sets out for Malabar.

Gallant efforts made by the Coorga Raja at Koosha ul Nuggur which he takes.

Bepnaar also surrenders.

45. So soon as the fair weather returned, Burraan ud deen with an addition to his former force of 4000 Regulars and 2000 Peadahs under Syed Hummeed

and

and 3000 regulars and 2000 Peadahs under Sheke Amer once more invades Coorg Malla Burraan uddeen entered by way of Sidapoor - Sheke Amer Ballely and Syed Hussemeen by Summaar Pete. They all penetrated without opposition. The Raja observing what past sent his Brother with a thousand men to attend on Syed Hussemeen who had gone into Yeroomaar whilst he headed himself his remaining force consisting of 3000 Men with a view to occupy the two other Sirdaars when on their way towards Burraan uddeen the Coorgs unexpectedly discovered Sheke Amer, the Country was favorable to their mode of attack and they separated the heads from 500 Men and left 200 wounded on the ground. Sheke Amer fled in the course of the night and joined Burraan uddeen - they continued together and marched towards Baagmangul at Kantnaar. Some opposition was given but at Murattee in Nankaar a most serious conflict took place when the Coorgs as usual claim the complete victory having killed numbers of the Enemy and taken the greater part of their Provisions. when Burraan uddeen reached Baagmangul he found himself so short in eatables as to be under the necessity of having recourse to the districts below the Ghauts as well for himself as to deposit in this and other Forts. He in consequence moved with his main force towards the Mysore

Burraan uddeen's second expedition into Coorg.

Sheke Amer defeated

Burraan uddeen routed at Murattee

his want of provisions.

Moves in consequence towards the Mysore Ghaut.

Ghaut

Ghaut and took up his grounds close thereto, at a place called Pullee. Burraan uddeen was again assailed here by the Coorgs. He however so protected his Convoys as to secure a sufficiency of the necessarys required and the Army without proceeding further retirement to Bany Mungal from thence to Naakeaar and the neighbourhood of Apnaar and after attempting in vain the Huggul and other Ghauts he chose the road to Seingapatam as the least dangerous. The troops under Syed Rummun as soon as they heard of Burraan uddeen's motions withdrew in like manner. This Retreat took place in the Month Cartiken of the year somean.

harassed by the Coorgs

retreats to Bany Mungal

and at length to Seingapatam

46 About 2 Months after the last mentioned period 10,000 of the Sultaun's Troops entered Coorg with a design to relieve Markearee bringing with them for that purpose a vast quantity of Provisions. During the period the Coorg Raja was employed in opposing this force the Cotiote Raja sent from 2 to 300 Nairs under a person named Tank Mootoo who destroyed his House at Kootchey put to death all his family there consisting of some women and children and carried off Jewels and other Articles that had belonged to his House for years. Heavy as this event bore on Veer Rajunders mind, he abated nought in order against his more powerful Foe. He completely intercepted their passage to

10,000 men again enter Coorg

The Cotiote Rajahs conduct during the interim

Markearee

Markeare and at length obtained the most decided advantages they were necessitated to retire in great disorder after the loss of a number of men and all their provisions.

Failure of the expedition.

47. Bagnungul is next attack'd and taken by the Coorgs towards the close of Somean. nine Guns, some ammunition and a small quantity of Provisions found here, the Fort as usual destroyed.

Bangmungul taken.

48. Appaje Raja brother to the reigning one, was now sent down the Mensee Ghaut with a pretty strong force. He first recovered the districts of Amaru Soullur Paujeh and Billaree and afterwards extended his conquests North and West of them particularly in the latter direction and at one place so near to Mangalore as 5 Cos. these events took place during the Months Paal gonna of Somean and Chyter of the following year Saadarna Appaje Raja then returned and the whole management of affairs throughout the tract just mentioned was committed to Humbl Naik, now the Killahdar of Markeare, which he continued to exercise until the late peace between the Sultaun and the Honorable English Company when the Raja of Coorg confined his jurisdiction to the Country in that quarter acknowledged his previous to the accession of Hyder ally.

Amaru Soullur Paujeh and Billaree again recovered.

and other districts taken possession of by the Coorg Raja.

49. The Raja next marched in person and after seizing on the whole of Yela Saurru Sunny he added

Yela Saurru Sunny also recovered and a country fortening it taken possession of.

added to his income a Country bordering Mangur about to the yearly amount of 9000 Pagodas of which he made arrakeery the head Cutcherry Mundee appen Apayan and Mangur Bally continued the sole Managers in those quarters until the peace just mentioned when all, except the half of yela Saura Seemy was abandoned.

50 Overtures were made the Raja about this time by the English Company through Mr. Robert Taylor Chief of Tellicherry to the Establishment of Friendship and union between the two Sirkars a Treaty appears to have been accordingly entered into 20th Cusep of the year Sadarana.

The Coorg Rajah is invited to connect himself with the English.

A treaty consequently entered into.

51 A last feeble attempt, is made by the Sultaun to relieve Markeare, in the month Maugra of the above year. Kader Khan enters Coorg with 7000 men he entirely defeated and after the most humble solicitations permitted to return unmolested to the frontiers resigning the white of his Provisions and indeed only carrying away what his Conqueror was pleased to admit of - The English Army ascend the Huggul Ghaut, a few days after the just mentioned event, and between the two Campaigns they make in those upper Countrys Markeare Fort is taken by the Coorg Rajah its capture is fixed to the Month Badraput of the year Verodee Crooloo. The occurrences that have since taken place are of too great notoriety to require any detail here.

A last attempt to relieve Markeare.

entirely defeated.

The English army ascend the Huggul Ghaut.

Nunkneaar
May 27th 1798.

(Signed) D. Mahony

Examination

I. M. Muthana Dec-1966
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PROCEDURE OPTIONS(MAIN);
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SYNTAX CHECK COMPLETED. COMPILATION TERMINATED.
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*****F O R T R A N C R O S S R E F E R E N C E L I S T I N G*****

SYMBOL	INTERNAL STATEMENT NUMBERS						
WRANK	0006						
WRONG	0013	0016	0031	0040	0043	0062	0082
WSIDE	0006						
ATLAST	0036	0064	0084				
FINDEM	0018	0020					
MOVEND	0006						
PROMOT	0006						
SQROOT	0022						